MASON'S
OK
SAUCE

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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BASS' LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot climates, lighter than the well-known Red Triangle.

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51

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SPORTING GUNS by W. W. GREENER and Other Makers—British, French and American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.
Sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT now on view at our Store.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
89

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.,	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 „ to	8.00 „ every 15 minutes	Stopping
8.00 „ „	8.20 „ „ 10 „	Stopping
	8.30 „	Non Stop
	8.37 „	Stopping
	8.47 „	Non Stop
	8.54 „	Stopping
	9.04 „	Non Stop
	9.11 „	Stopping
	9.30 „	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 „ every 10 minutes	Stopping
11.30 „ „	12.30 p.m. „ 15 „	Stopping
	12.40 „	Non Stop
	12.47 „	Stopping
	12.57 „	Non Stop
	1.04 „	Stopping
	1.13 „	Non Stop
	1.20 „	Stopping
1.30 p.m to	4.00 „ every 10 minutes	Stopping
4.00 „ to	4.30 „ „ 15 „	Stopping
4.30 „ to	5.30 „ „ 10 „	Stopping
	6.40 „	Non Stop
	6.47 „	Stopping
	6.57 „	Non Stop
	7.04 „	Stopping
	7.13 „	Non Stop
	7.20 „	Stopping
	7.30 „	Non Stop
	7.37 „	Stopping
	7.47 „	Non Stop
	7.54 „	Stopping
	8.03 „	Non Stop
	8.10 „	Stopping

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.,	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to	9.30 „ every 15 minutes	
9.30 „ „	11.00 „ „ 10 „	
1.15 „ „	12.00 noon „ 15 „	Stopping
12.00 noon „	1.00 p.m. „ 10 „	
1.00 p.m. „	2.30 „ „ 15 „	
2.30 „ „	4.30 „ „ 10 „	
4.30 „ „	5.30 „ „ 15 „	
5.30 „ „	6.30 „ „ 10 „	
	6.40 „	Non Stop
	6.47 „	Stopping
	6.57 „	Non Stop
	7.04 „	Stopping
	7.13 „	Non Stop
	7.20 „	Stopping
	7.30 „	Non Stop
	7.37 „	Stopping
	7.47 „	Non Stop
	7.54 „	Stopping
	8.03 „	Non Stop
	8.10 „	Stopping

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.20 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes | Stopping
11.15 „ „ 11.45 „ „ 15 „ | Stopping

SPECIAL CARS
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1923. [885

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1a Local	No. 13 Local	No. 3 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Thro' Exp.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON dep.						8.00			5.45			5.30
Tai Sha Tau dep.												7.10
SHEK LUNG dep.						9.13			11.48			
Shum Chun dep.	Sundays only	7.23	8.05	Sundays & Public Holidays only	9.32	10.37	11.13	12.43	2.15	3.13	5.05	6.45
Sheungshui dep.		7.33	8.18		9.44	10.44	—	12.47	2.25	3.18	5.12	—
Fanling dep.		7.53	8.28		9.58	10.49	—	12.51	2.29	3.22	5.17	—
Taipo Market dep.		7.43	8.39		9.55	10.55	—	12.58	2.37	3.29	5.23	—
Taipo dep.		7.47	8.36		10.12	11.03	—	13.07	2.37	3.33	5.27	—
Shatin dep.		8.00	8.47		10.23	11.16	—	13.21	2.49	3.45	5.40	—
Tsumati dep.	7.37	8.14	8.59		10.38	11.29	—	13.34	2.58	3.57	5.53	—
KOWLOON arr.	7.51	8.33	9.09		10.46	11.36	11.43	13.41	4.01	4.05	6.10	7.35

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 2 Local	No. 12a Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 14 Local	No. 20 Joint Service (Canton) Noon	No. 22 Local	No. 16 Thro. Expr. p.m.	No. 24 Local	No. 26 Local	No. 28 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leaves Hongkong —	6.15	6.55	* 7.55	8.25	8.55	10.11	11.03	1.03	1.53	4.11	5.15	6.55
KOWLOON dep.	6.41	7.10	8.07	8.55	9.18	10.38	11.30	1.25	2.15	4.34	5.37	7.06
Tsumati dep.	6.51	7.18	—	—	9.28	10.48	11.39	1.37	—	4.43	5.47	7.20
Shatin dep.	7.03		—	—	9.39	10.51	11.51	1.49	—	4.55	5.59	7.33
Taipo dep.	7.17		8.03	9.13	9.53	11.03	12.04	1.59	—	5.05	6.09	7.43
Taipo Market dep.	7.23		—	—	9.57	11.08	12.09	1.55	—	5.13	6.17	7.49
Fanling dep.	7.33		—	—	10.08	11.19	12.25	2.05	—	5.23	6.27	7.59
Sheungshui dep.	7.55		9.12	9.52	10.13	11.25	12.31	2.10	—	5.27	6.31	8.03
Shum Chun arr.	7.44		9.19	10.19	10.19	11.39	12.45	2.18	3.55	5.33	6.37	8.09
SHEK LUNG arr.	—	—	10.47	—	11.51	—	4.03	—	6.42	—	—	—
CANTON arr. (Tai Sha Tau)	—	—	12.10	—	1.04	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—

Sundays only — Sundays & Public Holidays only

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.
** Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for first class passengers on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	4.21	Shataukok ...dep.	4.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shataukok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	1.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.
Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong, or from The American Express Company, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
53]

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COKE,
FIREBRICKS.
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HEAD OFFICE:—TIENTSIN.
AGENTS: DODWELL & CO., LTD
HONGKONG. [29

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 44, Des Voeux Rd. Central Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, or the American Express Company, Hongkong. [13

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Karuizawa:—Mikasa Hotel, Mampei Hotel
Kobe:—Oriental Hotel, Tor Hotel
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Matsushima:—Park Hotel
Miyajima:—Miyajima Hotel
Miyanoshita:—Fujiya Hotel
Nagasaki:—Japan Hotel
Nagoya:—Nagoya Hotel
Nara:—Nara Hotel
Nikko:—Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel
Omori:—Omori Hotel
Osaka:—Osaka Hotel
Shimonoseki:—San-ye Hotel
Shizuoka:—Dai-ichi-kwan Hotel
Tokyo:—Imperial Hotel, Tokyo Hotel, Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel
Yokohama:—Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
Taihoku:—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN
Fusan:—Fusan Station Hotel
Keijo (Seoul):—Chosen Hotel
Shingishu:—Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA
Changchun:—Yamato Hotel
Dairen:—Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura:—Yamato Hotel
Hoten (Mukden):—Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur):—Yamato Hotel
[48

Shining eyes and glossy curls
—of your little boy or girl, that will not forever stay
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Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Steam Launch "Dayspring." [91

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A B C
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DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, GARDEN SEED, PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, TOYS, ETC., ETC.
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18

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J. & F. Martell Brandy Flasks with Aluminium Cup attached.

Each flask guaranteed to contain over three ounces of very old Pale Martell's XXX Cognac.

A Boon to Travellers, Sportsmen, &c.

Price per flask duty paid .. .. $0.75.

SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE MERCHANTS,

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

Your and Your Family's Health

depend in a Great Measure on the Quality and Purity of the Food You use.

Have You Considered

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(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

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2nd Floor. [785

PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

THE REX BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

THE ROUS ROMANCE.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Dublin correspondent of the Australian Press Association states: In the interval between De Valera's truce and the next outbreak of hostilities in Ireland, people are turning from the alarms of war to the romance of the Lady Pleasance Rous who, with her wireless operator husband, is honey-mooning in the little village of Bragan. The home is the usual Irish country cottage, complete with the inevitable pig and the open fire on the hearth. Lady Rous has made herself quite at home there. She insists on the villagers calling her "Lizzie," and spends her time feeding the chickens and playing with the barefooted children of the neighbourhood.

When interviewed, the young couple denied the existance of plans for the future. Mr. M'Kenna's leave from his ship expires in the middle of June, but it is very unlikely that he will rejoin it. Lady Rous is anxious to dispel the idea that she became a Roman Catholic on her husband's account. She declares that she was brought up as a Roman Catholic, and for eight years had been preparing herself for formal reception into the Church, which took place in the middle of April. The seat of the honeymoon is besieged by Pressmen, and local worthies are getting far more publicity than they had ever hoped to secure.

NO MORE BUNNNY-HUGGING.

LONDON, May 22nd.

It is reported from Paris that an international meeting of dancing masters to decide on the dances for the coming season is debating an invention which is intended to rid dances of a scource of objection—namely, the over-close proximity of dancers, which many consider to be immoral. Professor Rossi, a well-known teacher of dancing, proposes that ladies should wear a thin metal belt, having in front of it three large protruding buttons shaped like the buffers of a railway train, to keep male partners at least three inches away. The belt is covered with silk ribbons matching the wearer's dress. The invention is called "The Princess Lily Belt." Priests who have been consulted on the subject say that it is an excellent invention.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, June 1st.

Presiding at a lecture by Mr. Austin Kendal, Secretary of the Indian Advisory Committee, on the participation of India and Burma in the Empire Exhibition, Sir Charles McLeod said that the Exhibition would bring a larger number of Indians here than usual next Summer and thus be the means of the two races getting to understand one another better.

Mr. Thomas McMorran deprecated the application of the Inchcape Axe to the Indian Trade Commissioner which came as an untoward blow as it was highly desirable that when the interest in India's products and manufactures was stimulated by the Exhibition, there should be officials here prepared to assit trade inquiries.

Sir Charles Armstrong said that the G.I.P. Railway was providing a film of the places of interest on the line, and details of the cost of an Indian tour. Four or five thousand American tourists were in India last cold weather and the Company hoped that through the Exhibition double or treble that number would come this cold weather.

PRINCE'S TOUR IN YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The Prince of Wales ended at Leeds his five days' tour of industrial districts in West Yorkshire, which has been remarkable for the demonstrations of enthusiasm for the monarchy on the part of the workers.

The Trade Councils at Sheffield and Bradford tried to prevent their representatives who are members of municipalities, from participating in the official ceremonies and welcome, but their attempts were vain, as most of the Labour Councillors were prominent at the ceremonies and the presentation of addresses and other functions.

It has been evident that the popularity of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is growing among the workers, and banners inscribed in broad Yorkshire dialect welcomed "Teddy, laid." Students of the University of Leeds, perched on fences and housetops, yelled in staccato unison. "We want you, Teddy." The Prince of Wales is thus the first member of the present Royal Family to receive an endearing popular nickname.

A carnival touch was given to the demonstrations in the streets by the bombardment of the Prince's motor car with flowers and a lavish use of coloured paper streamers. The Prince had the roses showered on his car collected and laid on the beds of the patients in the Infirmary, which he visited.

EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The delay of over twelve years in carrying the Empire wireless chain project into effect is the subject of a pungent comment by the *Daily Telegraph* which refers to the fact that some of the foreign nations are able to communicate by wireless with many parts of the British Empire, while Britain is still thus unequipped. The paper describes this as a national, even an Imperial humiliation. Reference is made to the steps taken by South Africa, Canada and Australia to erect high power stations on the assumption that corresponding action will be speedily taken here, and the paper declares that the Postmaster-General cannot fail to be impressed by the opposition in the Dominions to this Department handling the problem.

The *Telegraph* recognises that the Dominions are wedded to the principle of private enterprise, but it points in this connection to certain broad principles which cannot be ignored, notably in connection with the use of the system by Government for purposes of defence as also by the Colonial and India Offices. Provision must be made for Government control in war time, but the paper holds that these conditions are not incompatible with the employment of private enterprise. It suggests that the British and Dominion Government should establish a wireless board resembling the Pacific Cables Board, and recommends that a free start be made and past controversies and jealousies ignored.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

KINGS IN SOUTH SEAS.

AMERICAN APPLICANTS FOR ROYAL HONOUR.

The United States harbours a large number of citizens who would like to be kings, according to letters applying for Royal jobs which have found their way to the Governor of Hawaii. They come, says the *New York Tribune*, as a result of an apparently widespread misconception of the South Seas.

The applicants got busy after reading a newspaper article headed "Rulers Wanted for Islands in South Seas," and containing the erroneous information that "details might be obtained from the American Consul at Honolulu." The deluge of letters that followed found their way in the absence of an American Consul at Honolulu, to the American Governor of the American territory of Hawaii.

The newspaper article was part of a series entitled "Life as it Really Is in the South Seas." The first article began with the question, "How would you like to be the ruler of a South Sea island?" Apparently the number of American citizens who crave to don Royal paraphernalia in some far-off, palm-lined, tropic island is legion.

The applicants included insurance salesmen, farmers, university students, oil men, cowboys, clerks, and bankers.

The position of king was described as "not arduous, hours not long, and with continued series of 'tall-glasses of amber rum punch' always at the elbow of the monarch."

The only disadvantage to the job was given as "the loneliness, which grows."

One applicant wrote: "Seeing recently in one of our Texas papers an article in regard to king's jobs in the South Sea Island, would you kindly furnish me with the information in regard to king's job in said islands? What part of the islands are men wanted, what experience is necessary, if transportation is furnished, what salary is paid, and under whom does the applicant work if awarded a position? Is it a United States Government position or is it a local concern? Any other information you can furnish will be appreciated."

Another applicant stated his qualifications in these words: "My dear consul,—This story appeals to the writer, and if there is anything to it would be pleased to get in touch with the maker of kings. Have had lots of experience handling men and conducting business, and am sure I could learn how to make copra. If you know anything about this, put me next and the favour will be appreciated."

BIG AIR EVENTS AHEAD.

Air attractions at home this summer promise to be very numerous. They include:—The Royal Air Force Pageant, race round Britain for the King's Cup, international race for the Schneider Cup at Cowes and competitions for aeroplanes with tiny engines. The Air Force pageant takes place at Hendon on June 30th, and it is hoped that the King will be present. This annual review of the flying units is now regarded as an important part of R. A. F. training, in addition to delighting the public and aiding Service charities. No one who has seen the previous air pageants will have any fear as to the attractiveness of this year's event, when whatever the weather conditions, machines will be in the air demonstrating the wonderful efficiency of our flying men. There are, as usual, to be several novelties. Special attention will be devoted to demonstrations of the most scientific methods in aerial attack and defence, and to a display of aircraft of the latest types. The circuit of Britain air race will take place on Friday and Saturday, July 20th and 21st, starting and finishing at the Hendon aerodrome. His Majesty has again presented a cup, and the handicaps will be for British pilots, whose machine and engine must have been constructed in the British Empire. The following towns are included in the circuit: Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Manchester and Bristol.

THE COLOURING OF POISONS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The General Medical Council has unanimously rejected the Pharmaceutical Society's proposal to colour strychnine a brilliant green, being of the opinion that dispensers would have to keep a stock of both uncoloured and coloured solutions, thus increasing the risk of confusion and mistake, but the question of distinguishing certain poisons by means of artificial colouration merits consideration in connection with a general revision of the pharmacopoeia.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN PERSIA.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Teheran.—A grand reception was held at the British Legation here last night on the occasion of His Britannic Majesty's birthday, when about 400 guests, including members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, British and foreign communities and ex-Ministers were present.

The chief feature of the reception was the illuminations, and there was also a magnificent display of fireworks, which, amidst strains of the National Anthem, gradually resolved into portraits of King George and the Shah.

ORGANISATION OF BIG SWEEPSTAKES.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A new feature in connection with the Derby is the newspapers' prominent publication of the lists of drawers of horses in the big sweepstakes, particulary those organised in Ireland, which is now outside English jurisdiction.

£79,000 was subscribed to the Sweep organised by the Otley Unionist Club, Derbyshire, on the lines of the Calcutta Sweep. The first prize-winner will get £31,000.

The far-reaching interest in the Sweeps is indicated by the fact that several Overseas names figure in the prize lists.

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Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
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BRITAIN AND SOVIET.

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The most interested spectator of the proceedings of the House of Commons during the debate on the Russian Note on May 15th, was Mr. Krassin, who hastened to London from Moscow by means of aerial transport. He occupied a seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and followed the proceedings with alert attention.

The proceedings were not without a touch of drama. Labour, through Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, appealed for a consideration of all outstanding questions by means of a conference; the Government, through the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, submitted the actions of the Soviet Government to very plain-spoken criticism, declared that the Government would not be satisfied with anything less than full compliance with our demands, and then announced that Lord Curzon was prepared to meet Mr. Krassin and go through the whole of the British claims, and, if necessary, to extend the time limit; Mr. Lloyd George made an eloquent appeal for careful consideration of questions, which were remarkably difficult to consider, in an atmosphere of calm. Above all, he emphasized the essential difference between Russia and the Western Powers, and said that before the revolution, that great country was more or less in the condition of France in the days of Louis XIV. He indicated that in his view Bolshevism was but a passing phase. No country could remain in that atmosphere without perishing, and he predicted that the Bolshevist would develop into the Russian Imperialist again. Russia was the factor to be considered, and he urged the Government to take full advantage of any conversations which might ensue with Mr. Krassin.

The speech was one of the most effective delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in the House in recent times. It was short, eloquent, passionate in its warning, but dispassionate in its attitude towards the Government. It viewed the state of the world with alarm. North, south, east, and west the condition was grave, and (using a typically characteristic and vivid phrase) it was no place to drop matches in. Mr. Lloyd George gave a lead to the Liberal Opposition, and the House had the spectacle of Mr. Asquith associating himself "most emphatically" with every word he had uttered and reinforcing the eloquent appeal which had been made to the Government.

LABOUR AND BOLSHEVIST METHODS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald criticized the action of the Government in crowding into the Note complaints which ranged over a very considerable period. It was time, he considered, that "these debating antics" were stopped. The moral he drew was that had there been proper diplomatic relations between the two countries there would have been no such accumulations of incidents. After citing the action of the Coalition Government, which he condemned in unsparing fashion, he inquired if that policy was being revived. It was surely time for the Government to accept the Russian facts. He went through the complaints made by Lord Curzon, and, in regard to propaganda, he laid down the view that if a case was made out against the Moscow Government of aiding and abetting revolution or creating disturbances in the East, it was wrong, and it was absolutely impossible, for us to take no notice. If it could be proved that Moscow sent money into Gt. Britain for the purpose of interfering in constitutional operations then that, too, was wrong, and the Government were perfectly entitled to make their protest in the most energetic and most formidable way. Having laid down this rule, he brought in the qualification that every charge must be proved before it was accepted, and he drew attention to cases where, he alleged, it had been proved that the evidence had been untrustworthy.

The House cheered the Labour leader for his forceful assertion of the right of religious liberty. He claimed, however, that all the facts should be examined, and read a letter which declared that to blazon to the world that there was general religious persecution in Russia was ridiculous. The most disquieting thing of all was the 121st section of the Russian Criminal Code, under which nobody was allowed in schools to teach religion. That, said Mr. MacDonald, was perfectly deplorable, but he claimed that the way to bring about an improvement was not to break a trade agreement but to try and re-establish Europe. When, he asked, were our Governments going to cease to punish themselves and their own working classes in order to show moral and political indignation against some foreign country? If the trade agreement was torn up a state of incipient war would be created.

FULL CABINET'S DEMANDS.

Mr. Ronald McNeill began his speech in conciliatory vein, disclaiming any intention on the part of the Government to bring about war or conflict. We wanted to preserve the most harmonious relations with all foreign nations, including Russia, but at the same time to protect and promote our own interests. He paid a high tribute to the Russian people for their great sacrifices in the early days of the war, and declared that it was not our intention to tear up the trade agreement but to see that it was observed. Then he proceeded to show that Russia had never observed the agreement. When he mentioned propaganda the Labour men called for the source of the information, and had to be content with the statement that it had been found in wireless messages. There were many lively passages, particularly when Mr. McNeill quoted articles written by Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Clynes denouncing the action of the Russian Government. There was further outcry when the Under-Secretary referred to the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd as having been murdered. The Government were not grounding their policy on the question of religious persecution, and he said that many English people no doubt blamed them for not doing so. We had negotiated with the Russian Government until we were sick of it, and the Government were not going to be drawn again into negotiations where trumped up counterclaims were brought forward.

Having thus defined the attitude of the Government, the Under-Secretary mentioned the arrival of Mr. Krassin, and said that if he wished for an interview with the Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon was willing to meet him, and to go through our claims with him, show him their reasonableness, and explain the way in which we complained of their being met. He also intimated that if Mr. Krassin, as a result of that conversation

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

wished to communicate with Moscow in order to obtain instructions the time-limit mentioned in our Note would be extended reasonably in order to allow that to be done. It must not be taken to mean, said Mr. McNeill, that we meant to be satisfied with anything less than compliance with our terms. The demands had not been put forward hastily, but only after the due consideration and approval of the Prime Minister. They were arrived at by a full Cabinet, over which the Prime Minister himself presided, and the whole policy had his sanction and approval.—*Times.*

A SURPRISE FOR AMERICA.

ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE.

FIRST TIME IN NINE YEARS

The Washington correspondent of the *London Morning Post* writing on May 16th, said:—

For the first time since April, 1914, there was an adverse balance of trade against the United States last March, the excess of merchandise imports over exports being in round figures £12,000,000. These figures, just made public by the Department of Commerce, came as a surprise to the business community, and their significance will be appreciated by British manufacturers and exporters.

Until we have been given detailed figures of the commodities and their country of origin, it will be impossible to tell whether the increased imports were in raw materials or manufactured goods, whether Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, South America, or the Orient were the largest factors in this demand for imports, but it is believed that raw materials rather than manufactured articles will account for the usual balance, although it is known that the British trade in manufactures has increased, despite the high tariff which was supposed to be practically prohibitive.

Government officials believe that this adverse balance of trade, which, as preliminary returns indicate, was continued last month, will necessitate the shipment of gold to Europe, to which must be added the gold to meet invisible charges such as shipping payments, commission and insurance, emigrant remittances, tourist expenditures, interest on investments (estimated at eighty millions sterling last year), and a further sum of £110,000,000 for capital exported. The Department of Commerce is making a careful survey to ascertain the amount of the invisible balance against this country, as the estimates of authorities widely differ, although they all agree that it runs into millions.

Merchandise trade balances against the United States have only been known seven times in the last fifty-two years. Hence the figures of last March, in view of the unsettled conditions still existing in Europe, and the obstacle of the American tariff, are a study of serious interest to economists as well as business men.

OUR AMERICAN "COUSINS."

MR. WICKHAM STEED'S VIEW.

Mr. H. Wickham Steed (Editor of *The Times*) speaking on "The Americans," at the Samson Clark Building, Mortimer Street, W., on May 16th, strove to dispel the idea of Anglo-American "cousinship." They had been told in innumerable speeches at Pilgrims' banquets, he said, that blood was thicker than water, that hands were stretched across the sea, and that British and American ideals were the same.

"I for one wish that Pilgrims' banquets could be prohibited by law on both sides of the Atlantic for at least ten years," he declared. "They do not mislead the Americans, but they do mislead us. They keep in the foreground of our attention the 'cousinship' idea, and hide from us the fundamental fact that the Americans are foreigners." If we could get rid of the notion that the American was a slightly different sort of Englishman, if we could persuade ourselves that nothing was a greater obstacle to intercomprehension than an approximately common language, we should have gone a long way towards creating a basis for a real understanding. The way to understand Americans was for the Englishman to go to the United States persuaded that he was entering a thoroughly foreign country. He would then be so delighted at the many points of resemblance he would find that he would feel himself in a friendly atmosphere, and would swear that the Americans, though very different from Englishmen, were the jolliest people on the earth.

Mr. Steed said he was not one of those who believed than America should mind her own business and keep away from Europe. While we ought not to assume consinship, or even kinship, with Americans, we should never forget that they shared equally with us the whole inheritance of English ideas of freedom.

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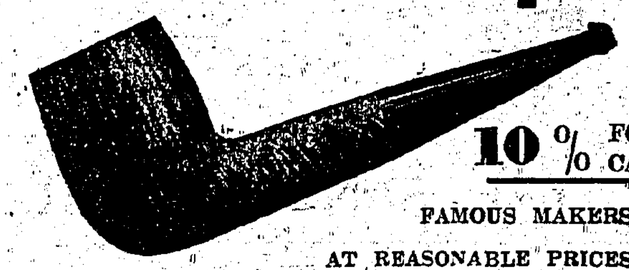

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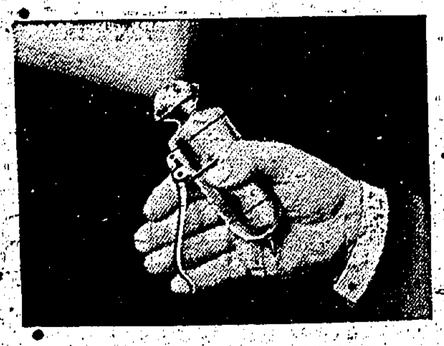

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THE RECENT RIOT AT CHANGSHA.

THE JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED.

The Changsha correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* has sent the following statement of the recent occurence at that port, furnished by the Japanese Consulate:—

"On June 1st the consulate received a telephone message saying that a good many students had gathered at the T'ai-sheng-ch'ang wharf. (The T'ai-sheng-ch'ang is a steamlaunch company flying the Japanese flag; the N. K. K. *i.e.* Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, runs river steamers between Changsha and Hankow. The two landing hulks are separated from each other by about a hundred yards or so, the N. K. K. being the lake place on the river bund, which runs go past the Customs and the whole city of Changsha to a river mouth about two miles from the Customs House.)

"We thought it might be just the same sort of thing which had been happening for some days, students acting with some association which calls itself the 'Party Supporting Diplomacy,' indeed ever since the celebrations on May 7th.

STUDENTS' UNWARRANTABLE ACTION.

"We Japanese had made up our minds not to interfere unless the actions of those students interfered with Japan or the Japanese. The Consul, however, sent one of the staff to go up to the wharf to see what was happening. It was found that some 30 or 35 students were seizing passengers who were trying to travel by Japanese boats and stamping them with a dye-mark 'traitor' all over, on both their faces and their clothes. The number of students increased and by-and-by they began to use force, striking and kicking the passengers.

"Armed Chinese police sent by the authorities to see that nothing wrong was done, were standing watching these proceedings. The launch for Siangtan started without a single passenger.

"About 10 o'clock the *Wooling* came in from Hankow and tied up at the N. K. K. wharf. Half of the students at once left the T'ai-sheng-ch'ang and come to the N. Y. K. wharf. Then more students and coolies came until the numbers were doubled. The treatment of these passengers was still more cruel and inhuman.

"The Chinese police still stood looking on, indeed some of them took part with the crowd in throwing stones at the passengers. The coolies who were unloading the cargo were stopped.

"The Japanese could no longer stand this sort of thing as the whole space between the N. K. K. and the T'ai-sheng-ch'ang became thronged with people. A landing party from the gunboat *Fushimi* landed without weapons and tried to stop the unfriendly proceedings. They did no thing more than they were asked to do and did not attempt to go beyond that. But the crowd increased more and more and their actions became fiercer. Many of the Japanese were struck with stones and sticks and one of the sailors from the gunboat was hit on the arm with a stick so violently that blood was drawn

BAD MEN AT WORK.

"Bad men stirred up the crowd until it became a genuine mob which attacked the sailors as well as the Japanese citizens. Chinese soldiers took part in this attack. All Japanese withdrew to the N. Y. K. premises and the gates were shut. Then the mob tore open the gates. Unable to stand against such a crowd unarmed any longer, signals were made to the *Fushimi* and an armed party of about 20 at once came off to the shore. Then the Chinese soldiers took part openly. When the Japanese soldiers fixed their bayonets and took up their position, they were greeted with laughter and jeers and many stones were thrown. So the Japanese soldiers fired a blank volley. But the crowd showed no signs of giving way and one of the Chinese soldiers took hold of a Japanese sailor's rifle. This was altogether too much and the immediate effect was a volley which killed two and wounded several.

"Then another Chinese detachment of about 20 soldiers came on to the scene; but they did nothing to prevent the mob from doing what it liked. All the day long the telephone had refused to answer any call and we could not communicate with the Consulate which is more than a mile down the bund.

"On the next day, not only were all shops strictly forbidden by the students to sell any Japanese goods, but all Chinese servants in Japanese employ were forced to leave under threats of being killed if they refused to do so."

The consulate informs me that there are 193 Japanese citizens registered as living in Changsha. All the women and children are living on the *Wooling*, which is anchored in mid-river opposite the Consulate with two Japanese gunboats between them and the shore. Not a single Chinese servant is left to do anything, nor can the party buy any sort of provisions. The other boats of the N. K. K. are running to bring up necessary stores, etc. For the present, all Japanese shops are shut and Japanese launches are not running.

EDUCATION IN THE STRAITS.

SIR WALTER SHAW AND THE UNIVERSITY DREAM.

At the annual meeting of the Teachers' Association held at Singapore recently, the Chief Justice, Sir Walter Shaw, delivered an address in which he said that there were two main objects in education, the benefit of the individual and the benefit of the public—to make the boy a prosperous and happy man, and to make him a good citizen of the State—and the teacher's work was only half done unless he paid attention to both these objects. Religion and education had been somewhat divorced in our schools of recent years. This perhaps was necessary, especially in a place like Singapore, where there were so many different nations and creeds. But the teaching of all religious teachers had been the same in most essential particulars, whether that of Christ or Buddha, Mohamed or Confucius. They taught truth and honesty, clean living, and a proper regard for other people, and these things could be taught in all schools with as much particularity as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The Straits Settlements, and especially Singapore and Penang, were perhaps, so far as the resident population was concerned, the most cosmopolitan place in the world, but they all had one thing in common, they were all citizens of the British Empire. For anyone to get on in commerce or in affairs of State in the British Empire it was necessary that he should acquire an accurate knowledge of the English tongue. It was a controversial subject, and many people did not like to give up the language which they had been brought up to speak, and were averse to having their children educated in a language which they themselves did not understand. He knew that in the country districts it was necessary to teach Malay to the children, but anyone who wanted to rise in one of the British Dominions had to have a knowledge of English. It was the language of commerce, it was the language in which most of the books on modern scientific thought and discovery were written, it was the language which opened to those who knew it the finest literature in the world, and it was the language spoken by the majority of the inhabitants of the world.

NO UNIVERSITY.

"There has been some talk here," Sir Walter Shaw continued, "as to the formation of a university. I ask you to disabuse your minds of any such hope. There are not in Singapore and the Straits sufficient boys who would be thought proper for university education as to fill the smallest college at Oxford or Cambridge. It is very much better that a few boys should go home, assisted—if we can do it—by scholarships, to get a proper education at an English university, than for a hundred young men to be turned loose here every year, with a sort of half-education which only makes them desire to get into the overcrowded learned professions and become a nuisance to themselves and everyone, else as is largely the case in India at the present time. It would be impossible to get proper lecturers who would be able to give boys such a finish as they would obtain at one of the universities in England, and a degree obtained at a university such as you could establish here would be of no use outside the Colony."

He strongly advised them to concentrate their energies on first obtaining good elementary schools where English could be taught. If possible, there should be free education to all who could not afford to pay for it, and there should be compulsory education at least for Straits-born children. Assistance and encouragement should also be given to the secondary schools to make them really capable of turning out boys with an education such as was given at a good English public school. Such an education was being given at Raffles Institution and at one or two other schools in the Colony, but no doubt they might be improved. Another thing which might be of great use was the establishment of a training college at which teachers could get fuller instruction than they were able to get under the present system. But all these things would cost a great deal of money, they had to educate people to a sense of their responsibility in the matter of education, and to render them willing to devote money for the purpose.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Walter Shaw, expressed doubt as to whether the Acting Director of Education would agree with Sir Walter's views as to the possibility of having a university here. He would certainly agree that at present it was impossible, but with small beginnings they might at some time reach that stage. They hoped that within a few years they would see the start of Raffles College, and the most important part of it would be the section that would deal with training of teachers. Teachers had for many years been under a disadvantage in having to study which they were teaching. That was an unsatisfactory state of things and one which they had been endeavouring for years to improve upon.—*Straits Times.*

LINCHENG PENALTIES INEFFECTUAL

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

The *N.-C. Daily News* gives special prominence to the following despatch from its Peking correspondent, Mr. Rodney Gilbert:—

PEKING, June 17th.

A very general impression is prevalent here that the Lincheng penalties, about which the Diplomatic Body is still preserving secrecy, will be wholly ineffectual to bring the militarists to a sense of their responsibility or to prevent repetitions. All the other Ministers are insisting that the British or American Ministers must take the initiative, because other countries are too involved in the European situation. Gossip in diplomatic circles is that the introduction of drastic measures into the reparation demands is impossible because the British and American Ministers are each hoping that the other will take the lead, while both are hesitant and doubtful of Home support. In British circles the opinion is expressed that the Home Government is appreciative of the situation but does not think that China is worth the costly effort required to restore order or to impress officialdom, but if conditions become worse it will be content to protect the ports and to let the interior trade "go to pot."

In American circles it is strongly felt that American public opinion being unappreciative of the situation would not support strong action, hence the Government would withhold authority.

An editorial on Lincheng in the *Boston Transcript*, which is widely quoted in Diplomatic circles as representative of American public opinion, says that American opinion will not tolerate the use of the Lincheng affair as an excuse for aggression or infringement of China's sovereign rights. Both Americans and British say, however, that if the other gets authority for drastic action, their Governments will follow.

The upshot of all this is that if conditions get impossible foreigners will be called into ports and China left to anarchy.

AFTER LINCHENG.

SHANTUNG TUCHUN ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

The Tuchun of Shantung, General Tien, has again pointed out that his two resignations have not been accepted, and in the light of the grave responsibility attached to maintaining peace in Shantung, he now asks that a more able man be appointed in his stead.

The Tuchun states: "I presume that my former telegrams have received attention. The Lincheng outrage has attracted the attention of the people throughout the country. In one way or another there have been delays, but the captives are now released. From the beginning it was said the trouble was caused by a plot. It happened so suddenly that no precautionary measures could be taken by the troops. Further they were not entrusted with guarding the railway. However, the report was spread that it occurred because of lack of precaution. I am, therefore, convinced that I cannot shirk my responsibility. Being myself one of the officers responsible for maintaining peace and order, I have my duty to perform.

"Tung Yi is very mountainous and borders on three provinces. There bandits have flourished and they have been recruited into the army only to return to their old occupations when disbanded again. This presents a very great difficulty but I am responsible for keeping order. However, I feel that my ability is not sufficient and in my telegram of last month I offered my resignation, which I repeated in my recent telegram. I have been working on this Lincheng affair and with the assistance of the neighbouring provinces, it has been brought to a conclusion. As soon as the settlement is reached, I will send a representative and actually bring it to an end.

"I beg again to state that in accordance with my two telegrams, I request to be relieved of my post, and that a new man be appointed to take my place to uphold the law. I ask for prompt action by the Government."

THE RETROCESSION OF WEIHAIWEI.

A JAPANESE COMMENT.

In an article dealing with the retrocession of Weihaiwei the Japanese paper *Jiji* comments:—Eight long months have already elapsed since the Anglo-Chinese negotiations were first commenced on this matter, and yet nothing has been disclosed as to the proceedings, the promise of absolute secrecy between the negotiators being most strictly observed. This is a very unusual thing in Chinese diplomacy. In Sino-Japanese negotiations such secrecy was rarely observed, and Japan often suffered from premature disclosure of the proceedings, for which the Chinese authorities were invariably responsible. With this fact before us, the absolute secrecy observed over the details of the Anglo-Chinese negotiations is quite surprising. This is presumably due to the fact that in dealing with China Great Britain always acts with such dignity as permits of no petty tactics on China's part. That Great Britain can take up such a dignified attitude is partly due to the moral prestige she has long enjoyed in China, and partly due to the high personality of the British diplomats who direct these negotiations. Secret diplomacy is generally condemned in these days, but it is none the less important in dealing with a country like China, and much credit is due to British diplomacy.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, June 22nd.

Since our last report of the 15th inst. the local market has been quiet and inactive, the hot weather and the impending large Settlement for June being both deterrent factors. The volume of business transacted has consequently been of a smaller scale, and prices in most instances have declined. The Shanghai market is dull, but at the close a better feeling is apparent.

Banks.—Sales were made of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at $1,090, but owing to an improvement in exchange, shares are now offering at the rate. The latest cabled quotation from London is £124 (middle.)

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions have changed hands at $234 to $235, but close easier with buyers at $232. There are enquiries for North Chinas at Tls. 138, Yangtsze at $25 and Hongkong Fires at $465.

Shipping.—Star Ferries have been placed at $48. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have receded to $39. Deferred Indos are quoted $180, but a lower rate would no doubt be accepted.

Refineries.—China Sugars have declined to $232½. Malabons have also weakened and are obtainable at $62.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have fallen away to $151. Shanghai Docks have strengthened and business has been done at Tls. 96 to Tls. 98. Hongkew Wharves have been put through in the North at Tls. 200. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are offered at $164.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates have been in strong demand and the price has moved upwards to $26½. Hongkong Lands have been done at $350 to $356 and more are wanted at the close at the former figure. Kowloon Lands are asked for at $80.

Oils and Mining.—There are buyers of Raubs at $5½. Tronchs at 28/- and Benguets at P.3½. Lankats have relapsed to Tls. 29 at which rate there are buyers.

Electric Companies.—China Lights have again come to business at $14½ and $14.35 for the Old and New shares respectively. Deals have been made in Hongkong Electrics at $31 to $31½.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have further declined with sales made down to Tls. 131. Orientals have been booked at Tls. 5.60 and continue in request. Shanghai Cottons are enquired for at Tls. 100.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been placed at $24½ but close easier. Green Island Cements have fallen away to $281. Transactions have been made in Dairy Farms at $25. Engineering Constructions have been negotiated at $7.60 to $7.70. Hongkong Realty's have been bought at $2.80 to $2.85 and Waterboats at $18. There are buyers of Peak Trams at $11, Watsons at $18½, Wm. Powells at $24½, Canton Ices at $9.80 and Sinceres at $12½.

Forward Settlement Days.—26th June (Tuesday), 27th July (Friday).

BENJAMIN AND POTTS.

REVOLVER INSTRUCTION.

"NEVER POINT A PISTOL."

Writing to the *N.-C. Daily News* on the subject of the recent deplorable shooting tragedy in Hongkong, Mr. Thomas Freeman, Secretary and Instructor of the Shanghai Revolver Club, says:—

As instructor of the only Revolver Club outside America for the past 14 years and having had over 3,000 persons through the Club, I have always made it the strictest rule "never to point a weapon at a person whether it is loaded or empty" and always load the weapon at the firing point and discharge the empty cylinders before examining the target. Revolver shooting is quite different to rifle shooting; in rifle shooting you have to take another person's word where your shots are going and in revolver shooting you can see for yourself where the shots are. The instructor at a glance ought to be able to point out your mistake from the pattern on the target and not stand in front of the weapon to see if you have the right tigger squeeze. In the Shanghai Revolver Club the instructor stays alongside and points out the mistakes to all pupils until the preliminary test is passed, which calls for 75 per cent. to be made at 15 and 20 yards range, when that score is made the pupil is quite able to take care of himself and is classified as marksman. In the expert and marksman class all shooting is done on a time limit.

It is hoped that all owners of pistols and revolvers will take note and under any circumstances, except when danger threatens and it is necessary for your defence, never point the weapon at any person, no matter whether it is loaded or empty and never forget the old and true saying that it is always the empty gun that kills the person.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT. [101

THE SWEEPSTAKE TICKET DISPUTE.

COUNSEL DELIVER THEIR FINAL ADDRESSES.

The cases for both claimants in the Chinese Club Sweepstake dispute were brought to their conclusion last night. Both counsel addressed the Court for the last time.

At the opening of the proceedings Dr. T. P. Woo (a member of the Chinese Club Committee) said he wished to make two corrections in his evidence of the previous evening. The time of his telephone conversation with Mrs. Ng Quinn was between 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. on the Derby Day and not between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., as he stated on the previous day. He also amended his statement that he had repeated Mrs. Ng Quinn's request, about registering the loss of the ticket to certain members of the Committee. As far as he could remember now it was to members of the Club and not to members of the Committee that he repeated Mrs. Ng Quinn's request.

Mr. Zeitlyn, at the outset of his address, pointed out that the claimant in this case was a woman; but long since, he said, that phase of the case had been overshadowed by something far more important. For all time, and throughout his life, their decision would affect the honour and integrity of Mr. Sydney Quinn. In the forefront of the whole thing stood Mr. Quinn, and a long way behind him stood the woman, Mrs. Chan. That being so, he warned them that they had to guard against prejudice, the possible prejudice of dislike, the prejudice which might be instilled from outside, and the prejudices of antipathy.

Counsel then went on to ask, who were the parties in this dispute. In testing the evidence they had to adopt what he might term a rule of thumb method, and to find out who was telling the truth, and who was telling the lie.

If they would refer to the transcript he had provided them of the evidence that had passed, they would see that at one stage, Mr. Alabaster, cross examining Quinn's nephew, had asked: "Now these four telegrams from you, and the other from your uncle, are these the only telegrams that passed between you and your uncle, or were there any others?" The answer had been a decided negative. When Mr. Chik went into the box the same point was pressed by himself (Mr. Zeitlyn) in the course of cross examination, and he had still held to his statement that these were the only form of correspondence on the subject before the proceedings were instituted. Now his submission to the Arbitrators was that the beginning and the end of this plot were to be found between the extremes of the string which united Hongkong and Shanghai,—at one end the uncle, and at the other the nephew. Chik, in reply to cross examination, had stated very definitely: "The only means of communication between us were the telegrams, and there were no others." Well, then, here was something about which there could be no mistake,—no slip of memory. Yet what did they find? At least four more telegrams than those admitted to had passed between the two,—telegrams which had been proved beyond shadow of doubt, one of which had been produced only the night before. From the contents of these later messages it was obvious that there must have been other communications which had not been discovered. Telegram 235,—one of the newly discovered four,—stated: "Solicitor not very good I have now already engaged counsel." Another contained the phrase, "Bring the letter of the solicitor to me." Both of these were from the nephew to the uncle. They now knew that the solicitor referred to was Mr. Goldring but the nephew could not possibly have known that from the four telegrams that he and his uncle admitted having exchanged. That being so, how could he have known, except it be from other communications which had passed between them. Both of the phrases quoted could not possibly have been learned from the admitted four telegrams.

All this went to show that the word of Chik and the word of his nephew would not bear analysis,—was not, in fact, worth a snap of the finger.

Next they came to the day on which Chik alleged he purchased the ticket. He firmly and obstinately held that he bought it on January 5th. He insisted on this with a vehemence that neither he nor the Arbitrators could understand. He believed the solution was that Chik, having built up link by link a scheme of this sort, had realised that by departing from it in any detail would only have the effect of weakening the chain. Mr. Alabaster, "with a fanfare of trumpets," had told them in his opening address how he was going to bring witnesses to prove that Ticket 3071, in the same book as the winning ticket, had been purchased on the same time on the 5th January. Yet they had seen nothing of these witnesses, and nothing of the purchaser who Mr. Alabaster had boasted he would produce. Right from the first Chik had been pressed as to whether the actual date on which he bought the ticket was not Jan. 4th, the day when he had gone round to the Bank in order to see Quinn and asked him to use his influence with Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton for getting a bill reduced. That bill was for legal expenses incurred in defending Chik at the Magistracy on charges of bribing a public servant and illegal possession of opium. [We should here state that Chik was acquitted on both charges]. Chik still persisted in his denial, even though Mr. Brutton's chit book showing the date of receipt for the money proved that it was paid on January 4th, the same day that Chik saw Quinn. A letter was also produced, dated January 4th, and written by Chik to Mr. Brutton thanking him for his services. This letter was delivered by Chik personally to Mr. Brutton when he paid the bill, and when it was produced during the hearing of the proceedings Chik had definitely stated that it was in "my handwriting." But when he had found how this involved him, he had denied that again, and alleged that it was written by a clerk on his behalf. Mr. Zeitlyn asked the Arbitrators whether they believed a man could be mistaken on a point like that, and went on to say that it was only another incident demonstrating the unreliability of Mr. Chik's word. Cleverly, too, he had sought to show that the book containing the winning numbers had been sold on January 5th, and in support of that statement had given the names of people who he alleged had bought the tickets before that. Yet he did not dispute that the owners of the remaining tickets in the book were members of the Ng family who had bought them on December 23rd.

Mr. Zeitlyn then reminded the Arbitrators that members of the Ng family had purchased their tickets after a motor-boat picnic with Mr. Brutton on December 23rd. They had come back to Mrs. Chan's house, and there Quinn had sold the following tickets: No. 3037 to Mrs. Ng Quinn: No. 3038 to Miss Unie Cheng: No. 3063 was held by Quinn for his baby: and No. 3070 to Mr. Hall Brutton. This was a fact the rival claimants did not dispute. Yet, this being so, how did they account for the fact that Mrs. Violet Chan was left without a ticket. What had she done that she alone of all her family should be denied the privilege? They had the sworn evidence of all these people that Mrs. Chan had been sold a ticket by her brother, and that that ticket was Ticket 3066. Yet opposing counsel would contend that all these people were liars. That Mrs. Ng Quinn, mother to Sydney Quinn, an old lady of 65 who had nearly outrun the allotted span on this earth,—that she had lied. That Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton was not fit for the position he now held, or to adorn the profession to which he belonged. If that were true, then Mrs. Ng Quinn, an old lady who, in her evidence had stated that her religious scruples would not allow her to play mah jhong with the others of her family on that night,—then she was a hypocrite of the worst sort. He asked the Arbitrators whether they could possibly believe such allegations, especially when they bore in mind the way in which the veracity of the other side had stood the fire of close examination. Mr. Alabaster had not made a single allegation, brought forth a single fact, levelled a single innuendo but what he had been able to reply to it. And why? Because on his side he had truth and right. With Chik things were different. His brain had to invent fulminations and strategies when cross examined on his statements, the reason being that he had not that all important spark of truth to be fanned into the flame of memory by reminders of past events.

Resuming after dinner Mr. Zeitlyn dealt with the loss of the counterfoils by Mr. Quinn. Counsel said the loss had been properly accounted for long before the occurrences with which he was now confronted. On January 19th Mr. Quinn telephoned to the Secretary of the Club (Mr. Mok) at midnight, saying "I say Mok, I have lost the counterfoils, does it matter"? Mok replied "Oh no, it does not matter as long as you send me a cheque." A cheque was written out and sent to the Secretary and cashed. "How can any blame be attached to Mr. Quinn"? asked Counsel. "What more could Mr. Quinn do as an honest man? He did this: on February 18th he wrote a letter to the Club explaining the loss." Dealing with the first news of the fact that 3066 had won, Counsel asked how it was that Mr. Chik's nephew waited 24 hours before he notified his uncle? "I will tell you why," suggested Mr. Zeitlyn. "In that interval he had learned that 3066 had been lost." During that interval there had been numerous telephonic communications. It had been said by the President of the Club (Dr. Kwan) that the news that 3066 had won was not known in the Club until between 5 and 6 o'clock on Derby Day, but it was also known to those who had made a study of astronomy "that presidential ladies move much more slowly than lesser lights," and even though Dr. Kwan, the President did not know until 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. a telegram was sent off by Henry Wei on behalf of Mrs. Chan at 3.23 p.m. on that day stating "We have won first prize," and if so why should not Chik's nephew know and why should he not also know the circumstances.

Counsel went on to say, that Mr. Jenkin had stated that no memorandum was produced on March 6th by Mr. Russ when he called upon him in his office with some Chinese clients. Mr. Russ in his evidence, had stated that the memorandum was produced. In cross examining Mr. Jenkin Mr. Alabaster had asked did the witness know if Mr. Russ had anything on him. "Gentlemen, what a question to ask. He might have had an attack of measles, for all that." It was quite evident that either Mr. Russ or Mr. Jenkin were telling an untruth, but he would leave that to the Court to decide. He put it most strongly that the memorandum which was supposed to have been made out on the day when the ticket was bought by Mr. Chik, was not in existence on the day of the interview with Mr. Jenkin.

Mr. Russ at this stage interrupted, saying that Mr. Jenkin had made a mistake, to which Mr. Zeitlyn retorted "Do you suggest that Mr. Jenkin has perjured himself."

Mr. Russ's reply was to the effect that he had not perjured himself.

Concluding, Council said that the evidence showed in the clearest possible manner who was the owner of ticket 3066. He would remind the Court of the proverb: "He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who steals my good name steals my all." "I ask you, gentlemen, in the name of the members of the Quinn family, of the aged mother, and the sisters and Mr. Sidney Quinn to return a verdict for Mrs. Violet Chan."

MR. ALABASTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Alabaster commenced his address at 10.30 p.m. and promised to try and conclude by midnight. "He opened by saying that he had little time to indulge in the flowery rhetoric of his learned friend, but he would endeavour, as far as possible, to bring to their notice the facts. They had heard that Chik had been branded as a liar: Mr. Russ was also said to be a liar, Mr. Jenkin had also been mentioned. Then Mr. Goldring had also been branded.

Continuing, Council said the first witness called was Mr. Goldring, who had said that when Mr. Quinn and he had an interview on the Saturday Quinn said he did not know who bought 3066. Mr. Goldring had made a record of that, which had been put in as evidence. Quinn at the interview said that the counterfoils were lost and he also said he had no record of the sale of the tickets. Mr. Quinn did not deny in his evidence that he did not know in Shanghai which ticket had won. Mr. Goldring had also stated that he noticed the writing on ticket 3070 was fresh; it was recent—the ink was fresh. Sidney Quinn, in his evidence, had stated that he wrote all the names on the tickets issued to Mr. Chik. He said in the evidence that when ever he sold a ticket to Chinese he wrote the name in his own hand writing. The other side had called Mr. Mok and he said that when the ticket 3064, issued to Mr. Li Yung Chai, was produced by a singing girl from West Point it had no name on it. Somebody was mistaken; clearly there was an exception to what Mr. Quinn had said; an exception which occurred on the same day, in the same room and on the same occasion as when Mr. Chik bought his ticket. Mr. Goldring in his evidence said that when Mr. Quinn had that interview he did not know who was the owner of 3066, notwithstanding that he had received a telegram stating "We have won."

The next witness called was Mr. C. A. S. Russ. The Court had heard the insults levelled at him, which Counsel described as "intolerable," because although Mr. Jenkin had no recollection of having seen the memorandum, he did not say that the memorandum was not mentioned and if it was mentioned it must have been in existence, and Mr. Zeitlyn's statement that it was in existence was purely a flight of imagination. Mr. Jenkin had said the memorandum was discussed.

Mr. Alabaster, in concluding his address, said that from the beginning to the end of the Quinn story there had been a number of misfortunes some of which he would recount. He then proceeded to outline 21 unfortunate happenings to the Quinn case. The most important of which were the loss of the counterfoils and the loss of the letter to Mr. Mok, recording the loss of the counterfoils. Counsel told the Court that the 21 misfortunes made 21 claims upon their judgment.

Mr. Alabaster was still addressing the Court when our representative left the premises at 12.25 a.m.

PROPRIETOR OF STANTON'S SUED.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

A suit for the recovery of $67.50 was mentioned in the Summary Court yesterday morning against Mr. C. A. Stanton, proprietor of Stanton's Midway Show. The claim is brought by two Portuguese, named J. G. Rozario and R. M. H. Castro, and seven Chinese. They claim $45 for wages due and $22.50 in lieu of one day's notice at $2.50 each per day.

Mr. McCallum appeared for the plaintiff and asked for the case to be adjourned for one week.

Mr. Stanton who was present in Court intimated to his solicitor that the show would not be leaving the Colony for another month and it was arranged that the hearing of the case be fixed for Friday morning next.

CHASED FROM HIS HOME.

HOW THE ROBBERS DEALT WITH THE HOUSEHOLDER.

To be chased out of his own house by robbers was the experience of a Chinese living at Kowloontsai (Smaller Kowloon) on Thursday. The man had been out early in the evening, and was returning home at about 8.30 p.m. when he reached his house he happened to glance through one of the windows, and was met by the sight of four men ransacking his rooms. He went in to protest, and one of the robbers drew a revolver, while the others drew daggers. The man with the revolver hit him on the arm, and they all four chased him out of the house. Meanwhile a neighbour, seeing what was on, blew a police whistle. The action startled the robbers, and they decamped with $30 of their victim's money.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BAZAAR.

A bazaar was held in the grounds of St. Anthony's Church, Macao, last Saturday. It was organized by the Rev. Father Pintado, rector of the church, and was a great success. Father Pintado devoted a good deal of time to the organization of the fete and interested a number of people from Hongkong, who attended. After meeting expenses, the sum realized will be over $300, which is to be devoted to the conduct of a Catechism Class.

NEW NEWSPAPER.

The new newspaper—the *Patria*—is shortly to be issued in Macao under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Mission in the City.

"A MODESTA."

The store "A Modesta" was closed on Wednesday, 20th inst., by order of the authorities. This store does a big business in the sale of wines and is patronized to a great extent by the soldiers and sailors.

HARBOUR WORKS.

A large dredger of the Netherlands Harbour Works Co. has just arrived in Macao and is unloading materials and machinery, the delayed arrival of which, was retarding the work a little.

WATER.

Very welcome rains, totalling ten inches or more, have fallen in Macao. Springs and wells are well supplied once again.

EDITOR'S GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. A. W. Still, Editor of the *Straits Times*, has been the recipient of a handsome gold medal from the Chinese Rubber Growers and Dealers Association, Klang, which body, we understand, has also forwarded a cheque for $1,000 to the P. A. M. Still Presentation Fund. The medal is sent, the Association say, "as a mark of our sincere appreciation for the valuable service rendered by you to our Chinese rubber planters and dealers in the F.M.S." In acknowledging, Mr. Still says the honour the Association has done him is probably unique in the experience of newspaper editors, and that he deeply appreciates the kindness shewn to him by his Chinese friends, whose beautiful medal will be treasured as a memento of the happy ending of a dark and anxious period in the history of the great industry for which the Chinese of Malaya have done so much.

The "rickshaw" has now become a familiar object in Calcutta, where half-a-dozen years ago it was almost entirely unknown. People, however, are less familiar with its correct spelling or indeed its correct pronunciation, says the Calcutta *Englishman*. For many years Simla and Darjeeling spoke and wrote of this quaint Eastern vehicle as the "rickshaw." In the Straits it is called the "ricksha." Webster tells us that the popular word is a corruption of "jinrikisha" from the Japanese words jin (man), riki (power) and sha (carriage)—which shows that the Japanese vocabulary can afford to do without importing Roman and Greek words.

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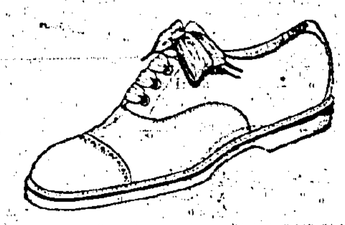

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. W. G. SAUNDERS has THIS DAY been Authorised to Sign for our Company Per Procuration.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Canton, 20th June, 1923. [964

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Entries Close Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. [972

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77151 to 77200, 47201 to 47250, 110052 to 110076, 131988 to 132037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 50501 to 50600, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 8775 for 50 Shares numbered 69951 to 70000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7TH DAY of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 70,000 Gallons (approximately), or Less Quantity, of Rangoon O.T.S. LUBRICATING OIL, subject to the following Conditions:—

(a) The Oil is believed to be pure, but purity is not guaranteed. A Sample can be seen on application.

(b) The Oil shall be cleared with All Faults and Errors of Description. Quantity, Measurement or Enumeration and no claim for Any Subsequent Loss or Error will be admitted. The Purchaser shall be deemed to have inspected the material, and should he purchase without previous inspection, it shall be at his own risk.

(c) Purchasers must provide their own containers for the Removal of the Oil. The Oil, which is in tanks, will be run off into Purchaser's containers without charge, but the Purchaser must be represented at the time the Oil is run off in order to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the Oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.

(d) Any Coopering, etc., necessary to the containers provided by Purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay usual Admiralty charges for such services.

(e) Arrangements for Removal of the Oil shall be made by Purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatever after the Oil leaves the Yard.

(f) Payment to be made before the Oil leaves the Yard.

(g) The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the Oil from sale or to dispose of all or any part thereof as they may decide.

(h) Tenders in Sealed Envelopes marked "TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OIL" should be lodged at the Office of the Naval Store Officer on or before NOON of the 28th JUNE, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY,
H.M. NAVAL YARD, Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong. [969

S. S. "CHINA."

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT DATED 8TH JUNE, 1923,

TENDERS are invited up to the 23RD DAY of JUNE, 1923, for the Purchase of the above-named Vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board.

Permits to view be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of $500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached

PARTICULARS.

Port of Register—San Francisco.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 3,000 fitted with internal Electric Lighting.

Length overall between Perpendiculars	440'4"
Breadth	43'1"
Depth	32'6"
Draft fully laden	22' Ford 24' aft.
Gross Tonnage	5,060 Tons
Nett	3,186 "
Cargo cubic feet	2,380 "
BUILT { Where:—Govan, Scotland; When:—1889; By Whom:—Fairfields S. & E. Co.	
Bunker Capacity	1,387 Tons
Engines and Boilers made by Fairfield S. & E. Co.	
First Cabin accommodation	140 Passengers
Second Cabin accommodation	40 "
Bunk Steerage accommodation	565 "

There are on board one Motor Lifeboat, twenty two Lifeboats and large number of Life Preservers and Lifebuoys.

The Ship is to be Sold with all Deck Stores, Engine Room Stores, Commissary Equipment including Silverware, Cutlery and Glassware, and all Cabin Fittings including Electric Fans, Mattresses, Pillows and Linen as they now are on board the vessel.

All Tenderers shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Purchaser will take the Ship her tackle apparel and furniture with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time that the Contract for Sale is entered into.

Any error mis-statement or mis-description of particulars shall not vitiate any sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation.

The Undersigned shall not be concerned to see to the Registration of the Ship but will at the cost of the Purchaser, execute a Bill of Sale in his favour.

The Undersigned shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Courts of Justice, Hongkong, up to Noon on the 23rd day of June, 1923.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Registrar.
Hongkong, 15th day of June, 1923. [965

INTIMATIONS

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23RD JUNE, to SATURDAY, the 30th JUNE, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

Warrants will be payable at THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1923. [949

HOTEL TO LET.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,
HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

(ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE STAR FERRY.)

NEW and Unfurnished Up-to-date First Class European Residential and Tourist HOTEL of Six Stories high with Extensive Roof Garden and Basement suitable for Garage.

More than 90 Large and Airy Rooms and each Story is furnished with 9 Sanitary Baths and 7 Water Closets.

One Large and Long Hall as Dining Room which can hold about 150 Persons; One Smoking and Sitting Room; 2 Billiard Rooms; One Private and One Public Bar in the First Story.

A fashionable Electric Elevator; one Boiler; all Electric Lights, Fans, Bells and Fittings will be furnished.

The construction of this Hotel will be completed at the end of this month and same can be leased on 5 or 10 years to carry on business from the beginning of July, 1923.

For Rent and Particulars, Please apply:—
TONG WA LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co.,
43A, Queen's Road East,
or
MR. LAI HIN MAN,
c/o ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
[943

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [973

S.S. "PORTHOS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., also Cargo ex "EL KANTARA" from HAVRE, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [983

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kownloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1923. [985

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [107

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of June 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Four Lots of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Chung in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1881.	Ma Tau Chung.					About 102,880	350	
	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1880.								
	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1882.	do.	As per sale plan.				38,550	220	61,567
		do.					174,050	938	
		do.					92,925	574	

[987

G R

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1923, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND on New Motor Road from Gap Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in sq. feet.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		$	$
1	Inland Lot No. 9371.	Adjoining Inland Lot No. 2166 on New Motor Road from Gap Road to Wanchai Gap.					About 85,000	600	14,700
2			As per sale plan.						

[926

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on
MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923,
commencing at 3.00 P.M.,
at their Sales Room, DUDDELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMMERT BROTHERS,
953] Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate
No. 13, WING HING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT
On
TUESDAY,
The 17TH DAY of JULY, 1923, at 3 o'CLOCK P.M.
By
Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS
AT THEIR OFFICE, DUDDELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
and
Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS
Auctioneers.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

FROM

Messrs. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE No. C. 616.

BIRTH.

KLUBIEN.—At Shanghai, on June 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. KLUBIEN, a son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. DALGETY thank all kind friends for their sincere sympathy, and all they have done for them in their great loss. [989

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vœux Rd., C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1923.

PLACE NAMES.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, a former Governor of Hongkong, and at the present time Governor of Queensland, endeavoured, during a recent tour of the territory under his jurisdiction, to interest the local authorities in efforts to preserve the origin of local names. About two years ago we suggested that someone having the necessary knowledge should compile a Dictionary of the place names of our own little Colony. One is often asked, for instance, what is the origin of the name Repulse Bay, now known to the world, thanks to the enterprise of the Hongkong Hotel Co. as "the Mentone of the Far East." Who knows? We confess we have never been able to discover the origin of the name. Yet it is a name not thirty years old. In a guide to Hongkong published in 1893, the bay is designated Shallow Water Bay, a name by which it was known quite thirty years earlier. Maybe the name Repulse indicates a connection with a ship, for it used to be a common practice to identify places on the coast with ships. We have, for example, Sulphur Channel, named after the man o' war which took formal possession of Hongkong. We have also, in the vicinity of the Colony rocks known to mariners as the Raleigh rock, and the Clio rock, because ships bearing those names came to grief on them. On the other hand, Aberdeen and Stanley, are names given to the districts out of compliment to British statesmen who were concerned with the foundation of the Colony. Our local nomenclature perpetuates the names of many of the Admirals and Generals who played a distinguished part in the naval and military operations in China in the first half of the last century. Quite appropriately, their names were given in many instances to the most prominent features in the topography of our island. Victoria Peak and the city which came to be built along its base was, of course, named after the Queen. Mount Gough was so called out of compliment to General Lord Gough, Baron of Chinkiang-fu (the only English Peer who has adopted a Chinese name as part of his title). Mount Parker perpetuates the name of an Admiral; Mount Cameron the name of a General; Mount Kellet, Belcher's Point and Cape Collinson bear the names of captains of the Royal Navy whose hydrographic surveys have put shipping men under a lasting obligation to them. Captain Sir EDWARD BELCHER, in H.M.S. *Sulphur* took possession of the island at 8.15 a.m. on January 25th, 1841, and the ship's crew "drank HER MAJESTY'S health with three cheers on Possession Point." Cape D'Aguilar bears the name of a General, but Mount AUSTIN perpetuates the names of a former Colonial Secretary. Nearly every Governor or Administrator of the Colony, beginning with Captain CHARLES ELLIOT, R.N., and Mr. A. R. JOHNSON, right down to Sir EDWARD STUBBS and Sir CLAUD SEVERN have their names enshrined in the street nomenclature of the Colony. There is but one exception among the Governors—Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY—and four exceptions among those whose names appear in the list of temporary Administrators. Some few streets bear the names of men who have been heads of Departments, such as Chatham Road, Pedder Street, Rumsey Street, Shelley Street, Mercer Street, and many bear the names of prominent merchants and bankers, like Jardine, Matheson, Sutherland, Jackson, Gresson, Anton, Russell, Duddell, Sharp, Douglas, Gilman, Keswick, Mody, Chater and others. But who can tell us why the Wongneichong Valley came to be known as "Happy Valley"? Was it because of the rest and peace of its cemeteries, or because, in the early days of the Colony, it was "the popular resort"? An ancient chronicler tells us that the road to the Valley was a most lovely sight—"quite a minature Rotten Row, in less grand degree, the whole way thronged with all kinds of traps driven by all kinds of horses—Australian and China ponies, Manila ponies, half-breds and thoroughbreds of all hues and all ages." Stonecutters' Island we may assume to be merely a synonym for the convict prison which was established there in the early days when the convicts were probably employed in cutting or breaking stone. But what is the origin of the name given to the beautiful glade—alas! in recent times spoilt by buildings—that is known to us as Glenealy! And who can say how "Gindrinkers' Bay" came by its name? It is strange that local guide-book writers have never interested themselves in the history of the place names of the Colony, especially in names like Aberdeen, Elgin, Stanley, Gough, Belcher, D'Aguilar, Parker, Gutzlaff, Hollywood, Collinson and Bullock, names that conjure up for the student a wealth of historical detail associated with the early days of the Colony, and it is a pity that something of this history should not be indicated in the guide-books of the Colony if only by a Dictionary of Place Names.

Entries for the Extra Gymkhana to be held on 7th July close to-day.

Silk from Hongkong shipped by M.M. s.s. *Andre Lebon* on 14th of May arrived in Marseilles on the 14th of June.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 9th amounted to 94,975 tons and the sales to 90,386 tons.

Six more cases of small-pox in Victoria, and five Chinese cases of enteric fever were on the return issued yesterday by the Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. C. C. Wu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang, has been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to be "Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Constitutionalist Government."

Yesterday was the twelfth anniversary of the coronation of King George V. who was crowned at Westminster Abbey on June 22nd, 1911. The naval ships in harbour dressed in honour of the occasion.

One of the Chinese papers at Peking has stated that the deposed President intends to proceed to Shanghai or Canton to co-operate with the political opponents of the Chihli faction who are now seeking to establish a military dictatorship.

It is not believed that the murder of the Chinese constable in Observatory Road, Kowloon, in the early hours of Thursday morning was associated with any plan of armed robbery. It is supposed that it was an act of private revenge.

In a recent issue of *The Times* it is stated that as a measure of economy, the military guard for the Belgian Legation in Peking which has cost 300,000f. (nominally £12,000) annually, is to be abolished by the Belgian Government.

Two hundred divorces were granted in the course of 10 months in the city of Harbin, by the special Chancellery for Divorce which was established 10 months ago. The question, comments the *North-China Daily Mail*, is whether there will shortly be any decently married people left in the town.

The deepest sympathy is felt in the Colony for Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dalgety, of 119, The Peak, in the sad bereavement they have sustained by the sudden death on Thursday of their little daughter Margaret, aged two years and four months. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley.

President Harding, in the presence of high Government officials, at Washington on June 15th presented to Governor-General Wood, of the Philippine Islands, by proxy, the Roosevelt Memorial Association medal, inscribed with Roosevelt's famous words, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANDITS CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVITIES.

PEKING, June 22nd.

The Chinese bandits operating in the vicinity of Chientno plain have threatened the local officials and rich residents.

Bandits have looted the likin station at Pinshengpu, near Ichang.

PEKING POLITICS.

PEKING, June 22nd.

Chang Ying Hua has issued leaflets in the Finance Ministry stating that he has resigned.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY BEHIND THE SCENES."

PEKING, June 21st.

While superficially there is little change in the political situation, there is considerable activity behind the scenes.

The attitude of Parliament towards the Presidential question is considered important.

In spite of the money paid to the members of Parliament, many have left Peking.

Fifty Manchurian members have departed, and the Cabinet has sent a representative to Mukden to induce these to return.

Thirty Chekiang members have also returned to their provinces, and others have gone to Tientsin.

These departures render a Parliamentary quorum impossible.

In addition, the militarists are divided into two groups, consequent upon the Presidential *coup*, and dissensions are occurring within each group, while friction between Chang Tso Lin and Lu Yung Hsiang is reported, each having Vice-Presidential ambitions.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO THE HAGUE.

TOKYO, June 21st.

Mr. Kagaoka, Minister to Czecho-Slovakia, has been transferred to the Legation at The Hague.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

IRREGULARITY OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S SUBSCRIPTION.

PARIS, June 20th.

In the course of the trial of the directors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the expert, M. Doyen, declared that a supplementary inquiry confirmed the irregularity of the Chinese Government's subscription towards the increase of the Banque's capital in 1920, because the quarter of the total subscription was not fully paid up within the legal time-limit.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CABINET.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DISCUSSED.

LONDON, June 21st.

While the rumour that Earl Reading is relinquishing the Vice-Royalty is generally discredited, the newspapers are busily discussing possible Cabinet changes.

It is believed Mr. Reginald McKenna's return to the Treasury is imminent, as Mr. Baldwin particularly wishes his participation in reparations discussions.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's re-entry into the Government is regarded as inevitable, and it is hinted that he may succeed the Duke of Devonshire (Secretary of State for the Colonies).

It is stated that Lieut.-Col. Leslie Wilson is not desirous of remaining as Government Chief Whip throughout the present Parliament, and he is likely to accept the Governorship of Bombay in succession to Sir G. A. Lloyd G.C.I.E., whose term ends shortly.

Finally, it is declared in one quarter that Lord Curzon (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Leader in the House of Lords) contemplates an early retirement, and only awaits some sort of settlement at Lausanne before leaving the Government. Viscount Grey is mentioned as his successor.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PLEA FOR ADHERANCE BY U.S.

ST. LOUIS, June 21st.

President Harding opened his summer speaking tour with a plea for adherence by the United States to the permanent Court of International Justice, which he described as "the only existing agency of peace whereto we can safely subscribe without violating the principles of our national being." The President proposed that the machinery of the tribunal be reconstructed, in order to dispose with all apprehensions of danger from the exercise of any influence by the League of Nations, or any other organisation. This could be done by empowering the Court itself to fill any vacancy in the membership, without the interposition of any other body, or by continuing the existing authority of the Court to nominate its members, and by transferring the power to elect them from the council and assembly of the League of Nations to the remaining members of the Court.

A CAPTURED SCHOONER.

LONDON, June 21st.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent learns that the schooner *Henry Marshall* does not figure in the British registry. For this reason the British Government refuses to interest itself.

BELGIAN TROOPS FIRED ON.

GERMANS ACCUSED OF KILLING TWO.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, June 21st.

The Germans fired on a detachment of Belgian cyclist troops near Dorten. It is reported from Duesseldorf that two Belgians were killed and one wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

PERSONNEL REDUCED BUT PAY INCREASED.

LONDON, June 12th.

Although the personnel of the navy has been reduced 60,000 since 1913, the aggregate pay has increased by over £5,000,000.

This emerges from the report by the Select Committee on the Navy. Estimates, which recommends reviewing the pay of officers and men and reorganising and reducing the administrative depepartments.

The report points out that the pay has increased 120 per cent., in addition to liberal pensions and marriage allowances.

The report particularly draws attention to the increase in headquarters' expenses. For example, four surgeon Rear-Admirals at a cost of £8,000 compared with three before the war costing £4,000; and the cashier and librarian at Greenwich, whose original salary was £300, but is now over £1,000.

FRANCO-BELGO RUHR.

ALLEGED "HUNGER BLOCKADE."

PARIS, June 21st.

A message from Duesseldorf states that, contrary to the German Press assertions, the population of Essen, Bochum and Dortmund continue to receive their usual food supplies.

A total of 378 trucks containing food supplies entered the Ruhr on the 19th inst.

MOUNT ETNA ERUPTION.

CATENA, June 21st.

The velocity of the lava flow has undoubtedly diminished in the region of the eruption, and the minor earthquakes are less frequent and violent.

The atmosphere, which continues to be most depressing, is full of evil-smelling acrid smoke, everything is clothed in darkness, and there is a thick sooty dust everywhere.

SARRE TERRITORY.

NEW ORDINANCE PROMULGATED.

GENEVA, June 22nd.

The League of Nations announces that the governing Commission of the Sarre territory, which met on June 18th, abrogated the ordinance for the maintenance of the order passed on March 7th, the provisions of which were subsequently much criticised in the British House of Commons, and that a new ordinance has been promulgated.

BABAAKALI SIKHS.

PROMINENT LEADER ARRESTED.

SIMLA, June 21st.

Baba Santa Singh, a prominent leader of the fanatical Babaakali Sikhs, was arrested at Patiala.

It is stated that he was found to have been in possession of a revolver.

The Punjab Goyernment attach considerable importance to his capture.

U.S. LIQUOR DECISION.

SEALS ON BRITISH SHIPS TO BE BROKEN.

WASHINGTON, June 21st.

After a conference between Messrs. Mellon and Hughes, the former announced that he had decided to seize all ships' liquor brought into American waters, even though aboard foreign ships under seal of foreign Governments. The Collector of Customs in New York has been instructed to break the seal of the Berengaria's liquor stores when docked to-morrow. The liquor will be seized and put in bond in anticipation of a test case.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE PROSTRATED.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

Heat has caused prostration in Chicago, since Monday. Hundreds are prostrated in New York, where five were dying in the Hospitals last night." Many deaths, including suicides by drowning, are reported elsewhere in the United States. Thousands are sleeping in the Parks of New York and on the sea beaches in the vicinity.

AMERICA CUP.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON CHALLENGING.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

The *Evening Post* understands that Sir Thomas Lipton has ordered a *Shamrock V.* with the object of making another attempt to capture the America Cup next summer.

It is understood that the yacht will be a 75-foot sloop.

MISSING STEAMER "TREVESSA."

PERTH (W.A.), June 21st.

The steamer *Trevean* has wirelessed, "Afraid further search is useless. Not much hope finding *Trevessa's* boats in gale that is blowing."

ROYAL DUTCH AIR SERVICE.

THE HAGUE, June 21st.

The Second Chamber accepted a Bill under which the Royal Dutch Air Service is to receive £120,000 annually for three years without interest.

HOME BYE-ELECTION.

LABOUR RETAINS MORPETH DIVISION.

LONDON, June 21st.

The Parliamentary Bye-election at Morpeth, consequent on the death of the Labourite member, Mr. J. Cairns, resulted as follows:

Mr. Robert Smillie (Labour).....20,053
Mr. F. C. Thornborough (Liberal) 13,087

Labour majority..... 6,966

[At the General Election the figures were:—Mr. Cairns, 15,026; Mr. Thornborough, 10,007; Mr. C. S. Shortt (Conservative) 6,045].

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SARRE.

GENEVA, June 21st.

The League of Nations announces that the Governing commission of the Sarre territory at a meeting on June 18th, abrogated the ordinance for maintenance of order passed on March 7th, of which the provisions were subsequently much criticised in the British House of Commons. A new Ordinance has been promulgated.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S INTERIM DIVIDEND.

LONDON, June 21st.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announce interim dividend for the first three months of the year of five shillings per share, tax free.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, June 21st.

Marks closed at 640,000 to the pound sterling, Belgian francs are 87.15 and the lira at 101⅛.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN PEKING.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

A large Vimy Vickers aeroplane, after flying low over the city, crashed on a Chinese house at the back of the Bankers' Club off of north Chienmen Street, Peking, on the 14th inst., and eleven Chinese who were in the machine sustained injuries necessitating their removal to hospital.

A large tree broke the fall, tearing off the wings and the engines from the long body of the plane. This fact probably saved the lives of the passengers since the body, which went down between two houses in the small compound, was prevented from crashing on the ground. As it was, the passengers were piled up in a heap in the nose of the body and received contusions and some of them internal injuries. The two pilots were most seriously injured.

The plane was a total wreck with the wings hanging on the tree and roofs, one of the engines balanced against the wall and the passenger body was shattered. The machine cost $100,000. After ten minutes, with the aid of some American Marines, the passengers were all rescued some of them being taken to the French Hospital in rickshas while the two pilots were taken to the Peking Union Medical College in an ambulance. Some of the passengers were in uniform and are believed to have been soldiers from Feng Yu Hsiang's camp at Nan Yuan where the machine came from. It was a school machine and not one used for commercial purposes, so that it was probably a case of the pilot having his friends out for a joy ride.

Indignation has been expressed over the danger to which the pilots subjected Peking in flying so low. There is a strict rule that no machine shall fly over Peking lower than two thousand feet. It is estimated that this plane was under one thousand feet, and consequently a menace to the lives of the people in the city. When it flew over the American Legation it was so low that its engines sounded like a great din and suddenly one stopped. The pilot turned the machine toward the west and it looked as if he were going to try to land on the Marine Glacis, or on the long stretch running north from the Chien Men. He passed both of those, however, and finally dropped over the houses west of Chienmen Street.

The compound was a small four-house Chinese type with two large trees. The right wing broke off a great branch of the tree while the left wing was let down on the roof partially wrecking the houses.

THE PRESIDENCY OF CHINA

MARSHAL TSAO'S POLICY.

Before President Li Yuan Hung's departure a number of M.P.'s representing eight different political parties, went to Paoting to interview Marshal Tsao Kun. They were to ask for an expression of opinion by the Marshal regarding a settlement of the complicated situation. In his statement to the interviewers Marshal Tsao declared that:

(1) As General Chang Shon Tseng does not enjoy the confidence of the majority of Parliament he should be prevented from returning to the Prime Ministership;

(2) as in accordance with the Provisional Constitution the Cabinet, not necessarily the Prime Minister, should function in the absence of a President, the legitimate members of the Cabinet carry on the administration for the present;

(3) Generals Feng Yu Siang and Wang Huai Ching have undertaken to maintain order in Peking;

(4) funds for meeting the administrative and military expenses at the approach of the Dragon Boat Festival have been raised;

(5) the Marshal bears responsibility for the Parliamentary funds;

(6) the Presidential question should be solved in strict accordance with law; and

(7) the Marshal is in favour of upholding Parliament and of urging the completion of the Permanent Constitution.

Representatives of numerous public organizations and political parties have gone to Paoting to urge Marshal Tsao Kun to come to Peking at once. The latter, however, declines pending a constitutional solution.

GLENEAGLES GOLF TOURNAMENT.

GLENEAGLES, June 21st.

As a result of the first and second rounds, Kirkwood is the only oversea player remaining in the competition.

Kirkwood beat Oke and Ockendon in the respective rounds each 4/3.

Havers beat the Scottish champion, Butchart, by one hole, and the Spaniard, De la Torre, 3/2.

Barnes beat Holland of Northampton 4/2, but he was beaten in the second round by Ritchie of Addington by one hole, as was Ray by Ball 3/1.

Braid was beaten by McNeill of Donaghadee 2/1.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June 21st.

At Blackpool, Lancashire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 220. The Lancastrian, Makepeace, compiled 79, and E. Tyldesley 125. Parkin took 7 for 54 and 8 for 41.

Notts defeated Northamptonshire at Nottingham by an innings and 109. For Notts, Car knocked up 106, not out, and Matthews took 8 for 39 and 9 for 60.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire at Brighton by an innings and 213. For Sussex, Bowley scored 96 and A. E. Gilligan 83. Tate took 7 for 26 in the first innings.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

STRIKING SUCCESS OF THE STEVENSON SCHEME.

Mr. Charles Emerson, a well-known Rubber magnate, in a recent speech as Chairman of the Linggi Plantations, Ltd., made the following reference to the restriction scheme:—

I come now to the much-vexed and widely-debated question of the restriction legislation which so vitally affects the present and future well-being of the industry that at a meeting of this importance some observations will, I understand, be anticipated. I assume a general knowledge of the outlines of the scheme which that legislation embodies, and I ask you—for men have short memories—to throw your minds back to August of last year. The position then was that the price of first-grade rubber had fallen to just under 7d.; that in the matter of accumulated stock Pelion was being heaped on Ossa; that the persistent endeavours of the Rubber Growers' Association to secure adequate adhesion to some reasonable scheme for the voluntary curtailment of production had failed hopelessly, completely and almost one might say, ignominiously; and that the Government at The Hague having declined to be party to any scheme for compulsion, the Colonial Office had reaffirmed its decision not to recommend to the local British Governments concerned legislation having for its effect the compulsory restriction of production. I confess that at that time I saw no particular reason why rubber should not fall still further, and I know that men in the market whose judgment I value entertained similar fears; and it seemed certain, with so many undertakings getting near the end of their financial tether, that the industry was heading straight for proximate disaster.

But within the next few weeks events moved with dramatic rapidity: the Rubber Growers' Association invited the Colonial Office Committee to formulate a scheme for compulsory restriction to be applicable to British Malaya and Ceylon alone, with the voluntary concurrence and active support of British interests in other districts, and particularly in the Netherlands Indies; the Stevenson Committee with great promptitude formulated the principles of such a scheme. The Secretary of the State, convinced that—

"... Diseases desperate grown
By desperate appliance are relieved
Or not at all."

affixed his imprimatur and most prudently obtained Cabinet sanction and approval; the local Governments concerned adopted the suggestions put to them, rushed through the necessary legislation, and the working of an effective scheme actually commenced on November 1st, with the result that rubber steadily rose in price until by January 10th, 1923, it had passed the 1s. 3d. mark, which was the primary aim of the undertaking.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

That an operation of such magnitude and such far-reaching importance was successfully carried through in so limited a period of time is, I think, a striking tribute to national efficiency, and, I would say further that, although this is not the place nor have I the desire to discuss the picturesque incidents of Mr. Winston Churchill's eventful career, yet common justice demands that we should acknowledge ourselves as peculiarly fortunate that at the psychological moment there reigned at the Colonial Office King Stork and not King Log.

Gentlemen. I will not pretend for one moment that I feel the same sense of security in a position which depends upon the successful working of a scheme such as this as I should had demand overtaken supply in the ordinary course of events, for an equilibrium which is reached by the operation of normal causes is obviously more satisfactory than one which is produced by an outside agency; in fact, the object aimed at by the Stevenson Committee was, I apprehend, to produce a natural equilibrium by controlling the forces which prevented it. But the restriction legislation has now been in force for six months, and we are able, to a certain extent, to take stock of it, and so far I think we may fairly say that it has been a striking success. That it may have to be modified in small details appears to me probable, for every large experiment must stand the test of experience and must be adjusted in the light of knowledge gained by a period of practical working. But the point I wish to press is that at the end of the highly critical months following its inception everything points to the conclusion that the scheme is sound in principle and will only need modification in detail, and if that be so, then I say that we have to congratulate Sir James Stevenson and his colleagues of the committee on a singularly brilliant achievement. (Hear, hear.) That it may prove to be so we must all most devoutly hope, because it would seem to be clear that, if control is to prove ultimately effective, we are in for a long period of it, and we can only envisage a return to the chaotic conditions of last August with a shudder.

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE PAPER IN JAVA.

The Java correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes:—

Since last mention was made of this subject, there has been further discussion in the local press regarding the necessity for Holland to protect her colonies by the grant of a subsidy to increase her naval and aerial strength in the East. The consensus of opinion here is that it is absolutely necessary that a base should be built to counteract the British movement. The question has also been discussed in the Dutch Parliament at The Hague, where it was decided to vote a large amount, some f. 17 millions, for the purpose. A further sum of f.250,000 has already been voted for the extension of the aerial forces in the Indies. That the Dutch should air their own views on the subject is quite in order, but of late a few have seen fit to air the views of others. A case in point is one where an article in a Japanese journal, the *Java Nippo* (issued at Buitenzorg) is reproduced at length in a Dutch paper in this town. The article is replete with insidious suggestions and attempts to prove that England is playing a game of bluff in justifying her latest imperial movement in the eyes of her envious contemporaries. At first, says the writer of the article, a sum of 11 million sterling was voted, but this was later reduced to £9,500,000, in order to appease and make a good impression on the British public. It is a very cunning and far-sighted plan this, of creating a naval base at Singapore and not anywhere in the Australian Commonwealth. Singapore guards the eastern entrance to the Straits of Malacca, and while England maintains her vigil here (with the intensity of the "Vigil" depicted by Rembrandt) then India is adequately protected from attack from the East. Australia, too, can be guarded from this point. Singapore is thus a source of intimidation to the other nations in the Far East.

At the Washington Conference it was agreed that Hongkong should not have its fortifications strengthened, and in accordance with this agreement Japan has had to neglect the Bonin islands and Formosa, a matter of greater consequence to Japan than the neglect of Hongkong to England. For when Singapore becomes a naval base Hongkong is also embraced within the area of protection. The whole of the south China Sea will then be controlled by the British naval forces. The great mistake made at the Conference was the omission of Singapore within the area of restricted naval fortification. The strengthening of British naval power at a point like Singapore disturbs the balance of power in the South China Sea and the East Indies. In the first place it is a direct threat to the Dutch East Indies, as also to French Indo-China and Formosa. Will the three interested empires (Japan, France and Holland) not be compelled to extend their naval defences, now that the balance of power is upset? It is inevitable. One must not omit to mention that in such a case the first step will have been made in direct contradiction of the spirit of the Washington Conference, and the treaty thus becomes another "scrap of paper."

WHAT ABOUT FORMOSA?

We have, continues the article, always pointed to the fact that Formosa is poorly protected; the defence of the southern entrance to our (Japan's) empire is altogether insufficient. And now in view of the coming British naval base, we must insist, that Formosa's defences be strengthened. Unlike the case of other powers, our empire and its colonies lie alongside each other in a rectangle, and if an enemy breaks in at any point our whole empire will be endangered. This is not the case with France and her Cochin China colony. Let us now see, says the *Java Nippo* further, what influence the British plan exercises on the Dutch East Indies. The latter may be likened to a peaceful maiden without thought of war and arms; but she is now seriously threatened both by Singapore in the north and Australia in the south. This maiden cannot conceive of a war ever breaking out between Holland and England, and she knows no better than to put all such thoughts away from her mind. In view of recent events, however, the question of the defence of the Indies has been seriously discussed in the Dutch parliament at The Hague. The construction of naval bases in the Indies and the extension of the Dutch East Indies squadron were seriously debated in the Chamber last year. The budget estimates for the first part of this work, which will be divided over a period of twelve years, have been accepted. Right opposite Singapore, in the Rioun-Lingga Archipelago, considerable works of defence should be laid. (This advice is given the Dutch free of charge.) This would ensure the safety of the Dutch Indies. Now that Singapore becomes a point of support to the British Navy, the Dutch scheme of defence loses a great deal of its importance. Holland herself will possibly realise that the establishment of bases and the extension of her fleet have now become useless. Holland will also perhaps be wise enough not to oppose the British plan at Singapore, for she is a peaceful country which believes in and is confident of a policy of neutrality, as also that she will never be an adversary of England.

This (the scheme) will possibly lead to the discontinuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which England brought about to strengthen her naval power at Singapore. It will be said in England that such a move had already been decided, as soon as the tie with Japan had ceased to be effective. However, it is greatly to be regretted that the spirit of the Washington conference has been altogether defied by the conduct of England and America.

FUNDS FOR DR. SUN'S MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

TENANTS TO CONTRIBUTE ONE MONTH'S RENT.

The following is taken from the *Canton Daily News*:—

At the outbreak of the rebellion started by Shen Hung Ying, two months ago, Canton had once again shown its great enthusiasm for the Constitutionalist cause championed by General Sun Yat Sen by its ready response to the Government's appeal for financial contributions. It was a contribution equivalent to one month's house rent paid by the landowners of the city. In order to bring the present military campaign to a close speedily, the Government has again appealed to the people for further contributions. By order of the Generalissimo, all tenants of the city are to contribute to the Government an equivalent of one month's rent which shall be collected by the City Police Officers. According to an announcement of the Municipal Department of Public Safety, the police officers started collections from the 20th inst. The people of Canton are again enthusiastically supporting the Governalissimo, because they all know what he is fighting for. The Cantonese people have well taken to heart that we are now fighting first for the safety of our homes and for a noble cause of constitutional government for all China. The recent *coup d'etat* in Peking has again proved clearly to the Chinese people that the only hope of China lies in Sun Yat Sen whose unselfishness for the cause of the people is not only nationally but internationally recognized. We learn from various sources that Canton house tenants are making contributions quite readily. Considerable sums are being collected daily by the police stations which have charge of the collections.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

SUN'S TROOPS RETREATING IN NORTH RIVER SECTOR.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's forces in the North River district have been falling back before the advance of Northern troops during the past few days, and are now stated to be "several stations below Shiukwan." A reorganisation of Dr. Sun's forces is now in progress. The Cantonese troops are being withdrawn from this front, and the Yunnanese force is being strengthened by Yunnanese drafted from other fronts.

KU KLUX KLAN IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

1,500 NOVICES "INITIATED."

At moonrise on May 2nd, which was at midnight, on a lonely farm in Northern New Jersey, within thirty miles of New York, the Ku Klux Klan had what was meant to be its most impressive demonstration—a semi-public initiation of 1,500 novices.

The affair had been well advertised, and 12,000 persons, either afoot or in motor-cars, crowded the lanes and country roads near Bound Brook, in order to see the ceremony. There was a further incentive to possible disorder, for in Bound Brook on the night before indignant citizens had violently broken up a meeting of the Pillar of Fire sect, which champions the cause of the Klan, and the State police had to be summoned to the rescue of the beleaguered members of the sect.

On this occasion, however, there was no fighting, as the klansmen greatly outnumbered their opponents. The curious crowd had little reward for its journey. It was kept too far back by guards to see anything, but the red-hooded Grand Cyclops was bellowing orders through a megaphone to his followers, orders mainly directed to the throwing out of detected spies. As a spectacle the affair was a failure, even when a cross, sixty feet high, was invested with "celestial fire" by means of jute sacking soaked with petrol, but as an advertisement it was a tremendous success.

This wholesale invasion of the Northern States by the Klan undoubtedly has some serious aspects notwithstanding the fact that the organization is disintegrating at the centre. The Klan battens on religious bigotry directed at Roman Catholics and Jews, but more especially at the former. Many reprisals which have followed its activities have significantly occurred in communities where there is a large Catholic population though there is nothing to show that the Roman Catholic Church has given them countenance.—*Times.*

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER EXPORT PROSPECTS.

Camperdown, in the Western District of the State of Victoria, is the centre of one of the most prolific dairying areas in Australia. From this district "The butter had a taste of its own, which was not found in the Danish product. This opinion was expressed by Sir Thomas Clement, managing director of Andrew Clement and Sons, London and Glasgow, who is visiting the leading butter producing districts of the Commonwealth. Sir Thomas Clement stated that for the next generation dairying should prove more profitable than other class of farming. He predicted a good future for the butter market, and also for the wool market. The butter market would be much firmer than in pre-war times, as Siberia, which previously supplied large shipments, was at present producing practically nothing, and it would take her years to regain any position in the market. He urged Australian dairy farmers to advance the work of export, assuring them that the market would be firm for a considerable period."

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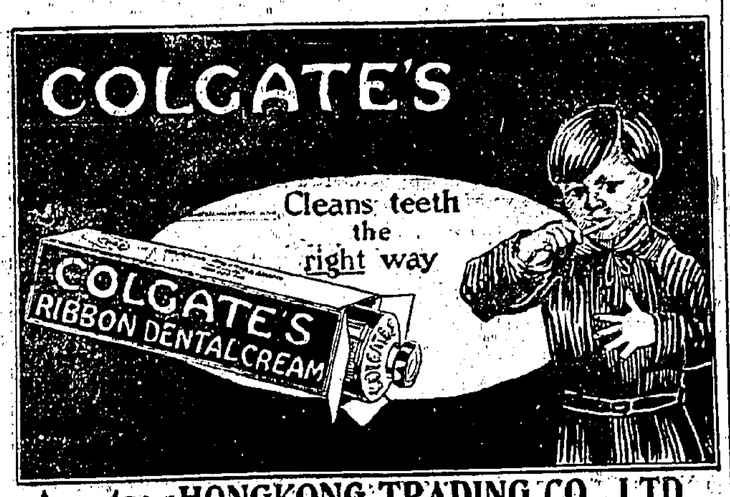

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"POST-WAR."

It is a bad word, but useful to explain many things. Anything that surprises us—and we are always being surprised by things as old as the hills—we call "post-war." If, for instance, a girl does what she wishes rather than what we wish her to do, she is a post-war girl. Before the war human nature was not like that; but now a new spirit of rebellion has entered into all the young, and it surprises us, as, no doubt, it surprised Adam and Eve—in Cain, if not in Abel. Or the arts, especially the art of painting, are not what we expect them to be; they disconcert us, as, no doubt, Giotto disconcerted those who expected him to be another Cimabue; and so we talk of post-war art, forgetting that before the war we explained the same kind of art as a result of drinking absinthe in Parisian *cafés*. Then our word was decadence; the young, we said, behaved in this disconcerting manner because their habits and their minds were all unhealthy; they had been brought up too softly and would collapse, and the British Empire with them, if ever they were faced by a severe ordeal. Now, with the ordeal of the war just behind us, we have forgotten that explanation. It is the war that has made the young just what they have always been; they are not decadent but savage. That enormous event has cut them off from all the past, with its traditions, its reverence, its civilization. They, and things in general, are not what they were in our youth; and we view the future with grave apprehensions, just as our fathers and grandfathers did, back to the time when the young began to fall into the regrettable habit of walking on two instead of four.

But words are not impotent; if they are used often enough they become facts; and the mere talk about post-war this and that has induced quite a number of young people to behave in what they take to be a post-war manner. There are young women who like to explain their own youthful instincts to themselves as being post-war. They like to feel that they are what no young women ever were before; no longer can the elderly say to them: "I, too, felt like that when I was young, for they can answer, "No; I am a post-war young woman." And this sense that there is something to explain and justify their behaviour incites them to behave in an unprecedented manner. They play up to the post-war theory and are conscious of new wild impulses in themselves proper to a new wild world. They clothe themselves, and their settees, in post-war chintzes, lurid in colour and fierce in design, and all produced by alert tradesmen in anticipation of the post-war demand. They smoke cigarettes furiously, like the men in the trenches; and sometimes use trench language, an epithet thrown in here and there, just to show that all Victorian conventions were killed by the war. They really believe that the past was killed by the war and that they are newborn with new characteristics, both acquired and inherited, like Dr. Kammerer's salamanders, those fire-animals that are said to be bred different with a different background.

But the human race, especially the British part of it, has a most obstinate persistency of behaviour; and in nothing more than in the habit of being surprised by what has always happened. The explanation differs, but the fact is the same. We have a new reason why the young should behave as they do and why the elderly should be disconcerted as they are; but the real reason remains what it always was—their different ages. The new reason may accentuate the facts—it certainly makes us notice them more. We expect the young to be fierce and wild and they do their best to meet our expectations; but the real matter for surprise is the absence of change. Many things have happened, but the *vis inertiæ* of human nature resists their effect. We have survived this deluge, but we dance and sing and think and feel and behave generally much as we did before it. There may come a post-war generation that will absorb the change; but it has not come yet. Conditions differ, but not our minds with them. We shock and surprise, or are shocked and surprised, according to our time of life, just like our ancestors. It was before the war that Eliza Doolittle, in Mr. Shaw's *Pygmalion*, used a certain epithet in polite company; and another young lady at once resolved to use it, as being the latest thing. The real change will come when the elderly are no longer surprised and the young have no desire to surprise them.—*Times*.

INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS.

At a special meeting of the Linnean Society on May 10th, Dr. Kammerer, of Vienna, described the much-debated experiments on newts, toads reptiles, and other animals by which he claims to have proved the inheritance of acquired characters.

An animated discussion followed, in which Professors Bateson and Goodrich submitted the alleged evidence to severe criticism. Dr. J. T. Cunningham supported the theoretical conclusions, but was guarded as to the validity of the actual experiments, and Professor MacBride, who also acted as interpreter, gave strong support.

By rearing salamanders on backgrounds varying in colour, Dr. Kammerer claimed to have produced a correspondence between animal and background. Similar results have been obtained by other workers, but Dr. Kammerer further insists that he has succeeded in breeding from his altered creatures. The well-known midwife toad unlike most frogs and toads, breeds on land instead of in water. Dr. Kammerer claims to have induced these to breed in water by keeping them there at a temperature above normal, with the result that many of their habits are changed, and, in particular, rugosities, which develop on the hands of the males during the breeding season, in most frogs and toads, but are absent in the normal midwife toad, reappear in those which breed in water, and are repeated in their progeny. Dr. Kammerer admitted that these results, even if confirmed, do not necessarily prove the inheritance of acquired characters, but only the reawakening of a submerged ancestral character. As a parallel instance he described experiments in which, by submitting the blind reptile Proteus to red light for a prolonged period, he had induced the appearance of normal and functional eyes.

Professor MacBride stated that arrangements were being made to repeat Dr. Kammerer's experiments at Cambridge.

CANCER PROBLEM.

LABORIOUS RESEARCH IN QUEST OF A CURE.

Mr. Cecil Rowntree, of the Honorary Medical Staff of the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, speaking at the annual meeting of the staff on May 15th, said that cancer mortality was rising by leaps and bounds, and an anxious public looked to that hospital to provide a way out. They all realised that they must progress; it was impossible to stand still in dealing with a question which recent statistics showed was a serious one.

The Cancer Hospital was doing its best; in fact, he might even say it was a very good best, for they were provided at that hospital with facilities for attacking the cancer problem at very different angles. In addition to the surgical side, they had a research department second to none in the country.

It was generally agreed that the hospital was a well organised institution, but money was still urgently needed to carry on research. The cause and cure of cancer had not yet been discovered, although an appreciable increase in their knowledge had taken place since last year.

He thought the public might be encouraged to come to the hospital and see the work which was actually being done. They would then realise that cancer was so complicated a problem, so vast and intricate, that the problem was not likely to be solved by any flash of intuition. It could only be the outcome of slow, laborious, extensive research, and he hoped when the great discovery came along it would eventuate at the Cancer Hospital.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

DEAN WACE AND THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Dean Wace (of Canterbury), speaking at the ninety-second annual meeting of the Lord's Day—Observance Society, on May 16th, said that the observance of Sunday was the fourth Commandment, and if they believed in the Commandments they could not fail to observe all of them. They would probably find that if Sunday games were allowed, people would concentrate their whole thought and time on them, to the exclusion of the religious exercises for which the day was set apart. The position and greatness of England depended on her people being kept in close touch with the Ten Commandments, and if they allowed Sunday games, that close touch would not be possible.

A resolution regretting the action of the London County Council in giving sanction to games on Sunday in the parks and open spaces, and describing such sanction as dishonouring a Divine Commandment, and desecrating the Lord's Day, was adopted.

STARVING AMIDST PLENTY

Why is it that with a plentiful supply of food, good food too, men or women can starve just as surely as if they had no food at all? Why is it that men and women cannot be really healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested? And, further, why is it that, after a good square meal, not only may you derive little or no benefit from food, but that same food may be positively harmful to your health? These are questions, the answers to which are of vital importance to every reader of this paper.

We pay hard-earned money for food. Most of us, in fact, spend our lives slaving for food and raiment, hence it is only fair to ourselves that we should get the best value possible out of the food we eat. Let us consider the question—that men and women can't be healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested. It is a strong statement to make, but it is a true one, nevertheless. For the food you eat is intended to rebuild and replace the wear and tear that is daily, hourly, going on in your body.

Good food, well digested, renews bone, muscle and tissue, and makes you healthy and strong. Good food, badly digested, doesn't nourish your body as it should and consequently there is a weakening of muscular fibre, nervous tissue with impoverished blood. Then you are in a poor state of health, a victim of the many symptoms which have their origin in bad digestion.

Every time you eat food, it should, as it passes through the system, give up its nourishment to enrich the blood and repair and build up the whole bodily system. But that is only possible when your digestion is quite satisfactory. In the case of indigestion the food ferments in the intestines, gives off harmful products, some of which most certainly find their way into the blood, and are thus carried to all parts of the system. That is the reason why food can sometimes be worse than useless.

What we strongly advise you to do whenever indigestion threatens to endanger your health, is to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Its success in banishing stomach and liver troubles has been proved time and again beyond all doubt. Its remarkable efficacy depends, not upon any one ingredient, but upon many herbal extracts, which, in combination, exert a wonderfully curative, and strengthening influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels.

You can understand the enthusiasm of many one-time sufferers for Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has banished their pains after eating, or their flatulence, acidity, biliousness or constipation and therefore they could not be anything else but grateful to this grand old herbal remedy. That's how tens of thousand feel, and, after all, they know best how comforting it is to be rid of indigestion, that arch-enemy of good health. Try Mother Seigel's Syrup, and share their enthusiasm for it. E.310.

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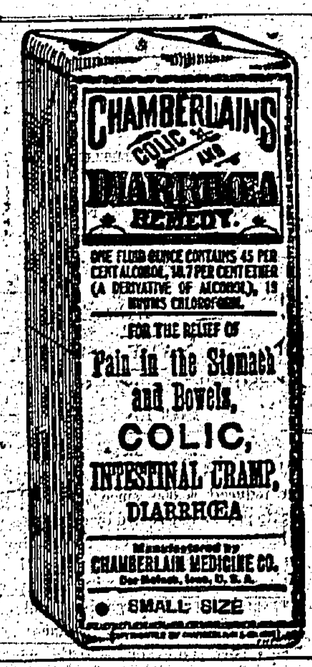

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†Scheer	12,300 tons	16th July
*Albert Vögler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	26th July Calling at Manila.
†Scheer	12,300 tons	First half of August
*Albert Vögler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—

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FRENCH ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

GROWTH OF FINANCIAL STABILITY.

A report on the economic condition of France by Mr. J. R. Cahill, his Majesty's Commercial Counsellor at Paris, is being issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

It traces the steps by which that county has emerged from a state of general dislocation and devastation in her war areas to a condition rapidly approaching recovery. In the devasted regions the collieries, textile mills, chemical works, and engineering shops are producing at a gradually increasing rate, aided by the improved technical equipment that has been installed as part of a well-laid plan of reconstruction. Agricultural restoration has kept pace with that in other industries. Ninety per cent. of the devastated area has been cleared of projectiles, trench works, and barbed wire, and more than three-quarters of the farm land that was ravished has again been brought under the plough. As in Great Britain, however, a great deal remains to be accomplished in overtaking the housing shortage.

Much work has been done and further ambitious programmes have been planned in connexion with port and waterway improvement, road construction, railway electrification, and hydro-electric development. In exploiting her new mineral resources and her highly-developed engineering industries, France is adopting methods of co-operation and consolidation. One sees in many branches of commercial activity the same tendency towards the formation of powerful groups and "communities of interest" as is noticeable in Germany. Already the great associations of metallurgical and engineering producers are well known. France's large and growing electrical industry is in the hands of a few strong firms. The aluminium industry is consolidated on similar lines, as also is the output and sale of potash. Dyestuffs manufacture is dominated by one concern, heavy chemicals by two. The soap, oil seeds, and candle works are also, says Mr. Cahill, reputed to maintain close relations. Shipping shows a tendency towards concentration, and other branches of transport operate in unison.

NATIONAL TRANSPORT PROGRAMME.

A particularly interesting section of the report is devoted to a description of the national programme of harbour extensions and improvement roads, railways, and waterways. It deals with the probable effects of the Marseilles-Rhone scheme and of the additional facilities for modern shipping and cargo handling at many ports. Closely linked with these plans are schemes for hydro-electric development and railway electrification. Certain of these projects aim at the attraction of Atlantic traffic through to Switzerland and Central Europe generally.

It is especially remarkable that the great work of reconstruction and reorganization, which is surveyed in Mr. Cahill's report has been accomplished in spite of the fact that France's population is more than two millions less than before the war. Even with the addition of 1,700,000 persons belonging to the reconquered territory, the total number of inhabitants is now inferior by nearly four hundred thousand to that of France of 1911.

In all the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that many trades complain of labour shortage. The official returns relating to unemployment relief funds show a marked diminution from the spring of 1921, when industrial depression was at its height, as will be seen below :—

UNEMPLOYED IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.	
March, 1921	91,225
January, 1922	10,071
March, 1922	5,260
November, 1922	2,077
January, 1923	2,362

Mr. Cahill mentions the view which has been fostered that the State would be unable to carry the burden accruing through the failure to secure payments from Germany. This opinion, he says, has proved ill founded, for, thanks to the traditional thriftiness of the population, the State has been able to procure resources by loans subscribed in France and has thus been relieved of any temptation to inflate unduly the note circulation. At the same time, the resulting charges on the whole Budget have, he admits, adversely affected the public judgment respecting the future of the exchange value of the franc.

On the other hand, the trade balance is a favourable factor. Expressed in currency value, it shows only a slight deficit when account is taken of the invisible exports, whilst if the alterations in prices in relation to those of 1913 are reckoned, it would appear that the excess value of imports is even proportionally lower than the pre-war excess.

The trend of State finances since Mr. Cahill's report was written justifies an optimistic view. The yield in taxes during the first quarter of this year has shown a surplus. The Senate by taking this and other estimated revenue into account and at the same time reducing the expenditure has revised the 1923 Budget and returned it to the Chamber of Deputies with an estimated surplus of 3-2,000,000f.—*Times.*

GERMAN "MOCKERY OF TAXATION."

M. Theunis, the Prime Minister of Belgium made a long speech on May 5th on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the banking establishment Union du Crédit. The following passage was particularly well received :—

While very shortly we ourselves shall have increased our pre-war receipts practically tenfold, in Germany budgetary *sabotage remains systematic and continued.* Germany's tax on beer, for example, is fifty times lighter than the corresponding Belgian duty, and her sugar tax 190 times less than ours. Calculated in real values, the duty on salt and matches is respectively five thousand and one thousand times less than before the war, and it is practically the same with all the taxes based on a fixed tariff.

As for direct taxes, they are, thanks to a complacent Treasury, collected several months in arrear, and with the help of a fallen mark finish by yielding practically nothing at all. Indeed, it might truly be said that the German authorities have done all that is necessary to encourage the entire country to speculate on the fall of its currency. Can these things be allowed to continue? Can we tolerate such a mockery any longer? No, and that is why we are with the French in the Ruhr, and propose to stay there until at least Germany does justice to our legitimate claims.—*Times.*

WHISKEY AND SALT WATER.

Burns was unlucky in his choice of a phrase to suggest the extreme of improbability. If not the seas in general, over which Great Britain still exercises a certain authority, as much sea as America can influence must henceforth go "dry." Ships, whether foreign or American, on approaching America will have to choose between pouring all unconsumed liquor into the sea, doing the return voyage "dry," or transferring such liquor to a floating store, taking it back when outside the limit on the reverse trip. There is just a possibility that some indignant captain may jettison his ship's liquor at the territorial line, and we can only hope that none such will maliciously choose an inward tide for the deed. It would be adding grievously to the temptations against which America struggles if her abstemious coast dwellers were to see, moving in on to their dry beaches a purplish tide too full for sould or foam and to hear the moaning of the distant and depleted bar. But even in its milder form this pouring away of liquor cannot be expected to be other than an exceptional act. America may hope that the storage method of meeting the difficulty will be generally adopted; but that, too, will be unusual. The delay, the trouble, the expense, and the consequent increase of charges for liquor on board are all arguments against it. It would seem, therefore, that strict insistence on the Supreme Court's ruling must mean either the going "dry" of ships even outside American territorial waters or a diversion of shipping to Canadian ports. But going "dry" is illegal for ships under most European flags. British, French, and, still more definitely, Italian ships are obliged by law or regulation to carry minimum quantities of liquor, and there is not the slightest chance of those laws or regulations being abolished. Europe has known the uses, as well as the abuses, of wine for centuries longer than white America has existed, and the necessity of stimulants is too well understood on this side of the Atlantic.

Diversion to Canadian ports there may be, and naturally we should welcome it. Yet the questions America has raised cannot be settled by running away from them. Direct communication with America, under reasonable conditions, is obviously a business necessity. America sets out to make the conditions unreasonable, as she is now doing, it is possible for Great Britain, France, and Italy to give her a taste of her own medicine. The European Powers have only to insist on their regulations being satisfied before any American ship enters their territorial waters. Since two of the judges of her own Supreme Court have dissented from the majority decision as involving vexatious interference with foreign rights, America could hardly complain if this course were followed. As for the private traveller, he might find the trans-Atlantic voyage appreciably brightened, if to the risk run by a ship of being caught inside American territorial waters with liquor on board were added that of being caught inside British, French, or Italian territorial waters without the minimum quantity of liquor.

America has for years been the world's tutor in the doctrine that a law is a pious gesture rather than an instruction naturally obeyed by most citizens. A diligent American might no doubt, in time learn, if not learn to keep, all the laws of his own State; he could not hope to learn and remember all the laws of all the other States. Unconscious neglect of some laws and anxious evasion of others are necessary to him if he would live otherwise than in the study of legislation and the thwarting of human nature. He will co-operate with foreigners who wish to get round the Supreme Court's decision, and there will be the materials for international incidents. But over these we must keep our tempers. America came into political existence by fighting Great Britain over tea; and now she appears to wish to fight the world over teetotalism. But we British, at any rate, will not fight any more than we will agree to be bullied in the Prohibitionist interest. We shall merely smile and wait for the inevitable, though perhaps considerably delayed, collapse of the new system. With American ships "wet" legally outside the three-mile and great patches of illegal moisture on American soil, there cannot be much future for "dryness" in the three-mile zone.—*Saturday Review.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

	SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
FFANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday,	24th June, 10 a.m.
ANTUNG via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WUSANG"	Monday,	25th June, 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Tuesday,	26th June, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday,	26th June, Noon.
KOBE via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday,	26th June, 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday,	27th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"SINSANG"	Thursday,	28th June, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday,	29th June, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Friday,	29th June, Noon.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday,	29th June, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Saturday,	30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday,	1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Friday,	6th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday,	7th July, 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Saturday,	14th July, Noon.

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"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th June.	"GLENAPP"	2nd July,	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	15th July.			
"GLENSANDA"	30th July.	"GLENIFFER"	9th August,	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENSHANE"	13th Aug.			
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th Aug.			

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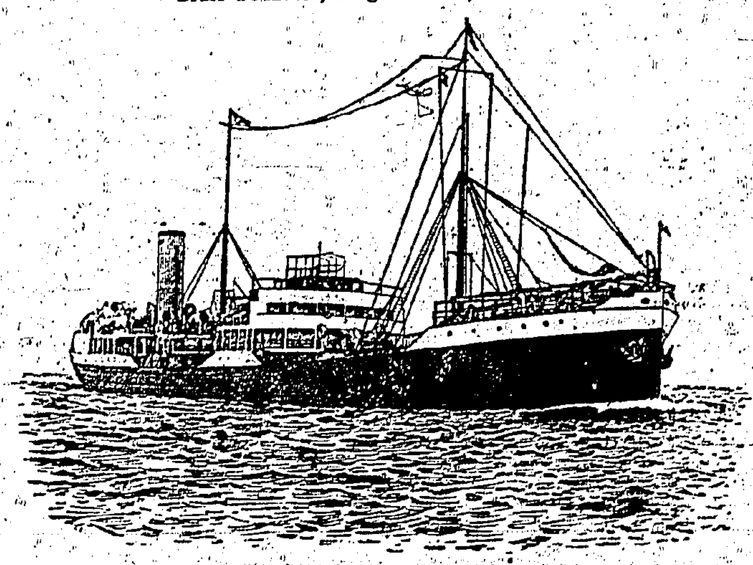

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 21st.

Atsuta Maru No. 22, Japanese str., 827 tons, Capt. Y. Okada, from Keelung, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.

Kwongtah, Chinese str., 1,356 tons, Capt. N. McLean, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.

Song Ho, French str., 720 tons, Capt. A. Loceal, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—P. A. Lapicque & Co.

Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,836 tons, Capt. H. O. Brou, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Wong Shek Kung, British str., 1,002 tons, Capt. J. T. Thirlwell, from Saigon, with rice.—Kwang Hang Hing.

June 22nd.

Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. C. D. Nicoll, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Heinchang, Chinese str., from Canton.

Phorus, British str., 2,753 tons, Capt. E. T. Hook, from San Pedro, with oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Producer, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. E. Winsnes, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Prosper, Norwegian str., from Canton.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. R. Kettlewell, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Wuching—British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

June 21st.

Shing On, for Wuchow.
Sinkiang, for Canton.

June 22nd.

Atsuta Maru No. 22, for Canton.
Bertram Bickmers, for Shanghai.
Bintang, for Bangkok.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Heinchang, for Shanghai.
Juno, for Balik Papan.
Kwangtah, for Canton.
Lin Sang, for Singapore.
Luang Sang, for Manila.
Pangtang, for Canton.
Ryuei Maru, for Hongay.
Wing Shek Kung, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. s.s. *André Lebon*, which left Hongkong on May 14th, arrived at Marseilles on June 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tenba Maru* (Australian line) left Kobe for Hongkong *viâ* Nagasaki on June 21st, and is expected here on June 27th.

The s.s. *Rhexenor* (Blue Funnel) from Liverpool, left Singapore on June 21st for this port, and is due here on June 25th, p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Angkor (M.M.), due July 3rd.
Autolycus (Blue Funnel), due July 4th.
Chambord (M.M.), due July 20th.
Empress of Asia, due July 2nd.
Hakodate Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 27th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Hyson (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Laomedon (Blue Funnel), due July 6th.
Moji Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 26th.
Rhexenor (Blue Funnel), due June 25th, p.m.
Roman Prince (Furness Ltd.), due to-day.
Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due July 8th.
Yangtsze (Blue Funnel), due July 23rd.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—24th June, 1923, 4th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, N. 2 (Norris); Psalm 24 (Barnby), 25 (Goss); Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Jubilate, No. 1 (Noble); Hymns, 4, 229.

N.B.—Psalm 24, verses 1, 2, 9, 10 in unison.
Psalm 25, verses 3, 4, 15, 16, 21, G.P. in unison

Healing Service (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 92 (Battishill, Jones), 23 (Hopkins); Magnificat, No. 7 (Spohr); Nunc Dimittis, No 6 (Lloyd); Hymns, 221, 230, 19. [115

Union Church (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Services, June 24th:—
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Psalm: 107, Hymns: 725, 142, 568. Anthem.
Evening Service at 6 o'clock.
Hymns: 679, 602, 526, 668.
Preacher at both Services:—Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.
Friday, at 8.30.—Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour [1589

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road, Tram Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [193

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 22nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.58	29.55
Temperature	89	80	89
Humidity	68	91	71
Wind Direction	SW	Calm	SW
" Force	3	0	1
Weather	C	C	C
Rain	0.14	0.00	0.27

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 89
Lowest open air Temperature on 22nd ... 78

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Genoa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On beginning July
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Roman Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	About 25th June
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Koenun	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 24th June
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	Jaxox	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 23rd June
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 12th July
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th June
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Arizona Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th July
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Philoctetes	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd July
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 29th June
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Delta	Brit.	P. & O.-B. L. & A. L.	On 27th June, 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Angers	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	to 25th June
MARSEILLES, &c.	Chili	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 9th July
MARSEILLES, &c.	Porthos	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd July
MARSEILLES, &c.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th July
MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	City of Corinth	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th June
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Cyclops	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st July
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Teiresias	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th June
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & DUNKIRK	Alka Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th July
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Glenapp	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Oldekerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Line	On 12th July
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Emil Kirdorf	Ger.	Reuter Brockelmann & Co.	About 26th July
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	C. Mages	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 27th June
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK	Lt. de Missiessy	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About mid. July
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th July
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	Fookseng	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O.-B. L. & A. L.	On 30th June, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 23rd June
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Fiume-L	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 4th July
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Yuenan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
HOIHOW PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Taikwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 28th June
HAIPHONG via HAIHOW & PAKHOI	Saian Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 29th June
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th June, Noon
SANDAKAN	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th June
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Arafura	Brit.	P. & O.-B. L. & A. L.	On 7th July
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Changsha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Yatshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th June
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Khiva	Brit.	P. & O.-B. L. & A. L.	On 30th June
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Sinkiang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th June, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Duchessa D'Aosta	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About beginning of Aug.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Tjilatjap	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 30th June
MAKASSAR & SOERABAIA	Argun Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th June
JAPAN PORTS	Chipshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th June, Noon
TIENTSIN	Tjibodas	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 29th June
BATAVIA via BANKA & BILLITON	Malay Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th July
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Chaksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th June, Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Kalgan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Haicheng	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th June, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 29th June, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Wingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 29th June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	West Sequana	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 27th June
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Empress Canada	July 28	Aug. 13	Empress France	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 27	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 12	Montcalm	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29	Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13	Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

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WEATHER REPORT.

June 22nd at 10.53.—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai. It has decreased considerably over S.W. Japan, and slightly from the Bonins to Yap and the Philippines.

The typhoon has filled up, leaving a vague depression over China.

A somewhat deep depression is shown over S.W. Japan this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 22nd June, 0.27 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.65 inches, against an average of 34.64 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 23rd June, is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; generally fair with occasional showers.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From June 23rd to 29th, 1923.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur	23	m 5 14	5 3	m 11 13	3 1
		5 9 a	5 0	11 17 a	2 2
Sun.	24	m 5 56	5 8	0 31 a	2 4
		6 28 a	4 8		
Mon.	25	m 6 35	6 4	m 0 4	2 4
		7 38 a	4 6	1 33 a	1 7
Tues.	26	m 7 13	6 9	m 0 48	2 6
		8 42 a	4 5	2 23 a	1 1
Wed.	27	m 7 52	7 3	m 1 29	2 7
		9 42 a	4 4	3 7 a	0 7
Thurs.	28	m 8 32	7 5	m 2 9	2 8
		10 37 a	4 4	3 51 a	0 4
Fri.	29	m 9 13	7 6	m 2 48	2 8
		11 27 a	4 4	4 34 a	0 3

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YOKOHAMA MARU (calling Keelung) ... ... Monday, 25th June.
KAGA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 24th July.
IYO MARU ... ... Saturday, 11th Aug.
SHIDYUOKA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 5th Sept.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KATORI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 11th July.
ATSUTA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 18th July.
KASHIMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
TSURUGA MARU ... ... due beginning of July.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA
TOTTORI MARU ... ... due 1st half of July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU ... ... Thursday, 28th June.
YOSHINO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 18th July.
AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
GENOA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 3rd July.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.
KAMAKURA MARU ... ... Tuesday 26th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 27th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MURORAN MARU ... ... Monday, 2nd July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... ... Monday, 16th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MOJI MARU (omit Shanghai) ... ... Wednesday, 27th June.
HAKODATE MARU ... ... Thursday, 28th June.
HAKONE MARU ... ... Tuesday, 3rd July.
MATSUYE MARU ... ... Wednesday, 4th July.
AKI MARU ... ... Monday, 16th July.

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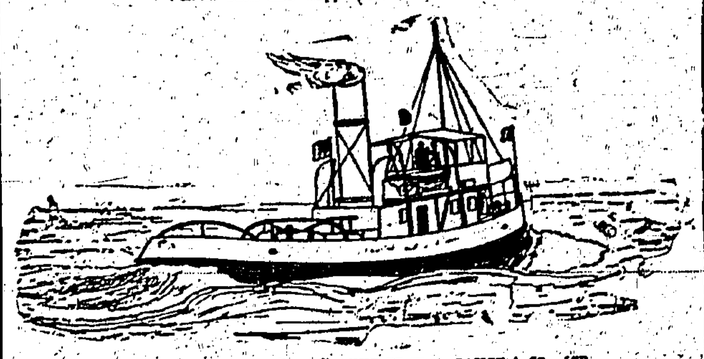

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"SICILIA"	6,813	30th June, Noon	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	14th July	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	9,092	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	30th July	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	24th Aug.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	7th Sept.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,056	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,802	5th Oct.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	8,052	25th June, 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	30th June,	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	Manila, Sandakan, Jolano, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. Thursday

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KHIVA"	9,097	30th June,	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TORILLA"	5,205	30th June	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta, or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... ... on or about 25th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... ... on or about 28th June.
S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... ... on or about 23rd July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

Telephone: Central 3165
Telegrams (Furnaprince) [21

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"ALES MARU" ... ... Saturday, 14th July

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES—via Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... ... Monday, 9th July

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
"BURMA MARU" ... ... Friday, 6th July
"BORNEO MARU" ... ... Sunday, 8th July

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service
"BUSHO MARU" ... ... Monday, 2nd July

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
"MALAY MARU" ... ... Saturday, 7th July

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports.—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
"ARIZONA MARU" ... ... Saturday, 14th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.
"HAMBURG MARU" ... ... Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARGUN MARU" ... ... Friday, 27th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.
"KAIJO MARU" ... ... Sunday, 24th June
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... Sunday 1st July

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 5th July

TAKAO DIRECT.
"KISHU MARU" ... ... Monday 16th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Tel. Central No. 4090. [9

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port.	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"LUCHOW" ...	On 24th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SINKIANG" ...	On 24th June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ...	"HUICHOW" ...	On 25th June, Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"CHEKIANG" ...	On 25th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 26th June, D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ...	"YUNNAN" ...	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN" ...	On 26th June, Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN" ...	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA" ...	On 28th June 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG" ...	On 28th June, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN" ...	On 29th June, 11 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao); and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.). [4

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone Central No. 36. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Jacox" ... ... Due Hongkong In Port.
Leave Hongkong 23rd June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" ... ... Due Hongkong 3rd July,
Leave Hongkong 5th July.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

*S.S. "Cadaretta" ... ... Due Hongkong In port.
Leave Hongkong 27th June.
U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" ... ... Due Hongkong 15th July.
Leave Hongkong 16th July.
*Not Calling Singapore.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.
Phone Central No. 3008.
U. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. [22

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... ... sailing on or about 10th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS. REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... ... sailing on or about 3rd July.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing beginning of August.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... ... sailing on or about 25th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents. 6

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
EUROPE via SUEZ (Letters & Papers London, 24th May, & Letters via Brindisi 22nd May.)	*Helenus*	23rd June
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS	*Namsang*	24th June.
SHANGHAI	*Soochow*	24th June.
SHANGHAI	*Suiyang*	24th June
SAIGON	*H. de Massiesy* ...	25th June.
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	*Pres. Wilson* ...	25th June
London, Letters via Brindisi 29th May	*Rhexenor*	25th June
MANILA	*Pres. Jefferson* ...	26th June.
CALCUTTA & STRAITS	*Moji Maru* ...	27th June.
BOMBAY	*Hakodate Maru* ...	28th June
U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	*Pres. Grant* ...	28th June

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Straits	*Van Overstraten*	Saturday, 23rd, Noon
Saigon	*Prosper*	Noon
Straits	*Rantau Pandjang*	3.30 P.M.
Cebu	*Keemun*	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Hanoi*	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	*Sinkiang* ...	9.00 A.M.
Formosa	*Yokohama Maru* ...	Monday, 25th, 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Egypt & EUROPE via LONDON due London 31st July	*Teiresias* ...	10.00 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	*Huichow* ...	10.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	*Japan* ...	1.00 P.M.
Saigon *Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 29th July.	*Angers*	Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters... 2.30 P.M.
Swatow	*Hydraman* ...	3.30 P.M.
Manila	*Pres. Wilson* ...	3.30 P.M.
Amoy	*Soochow* ...	5.0 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Yunnan*	Tuesday, 28th, 9.30 A.M.
*Swatow, and Bangkok	*Kaigan* ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Noon
Saigon	*Chinkiang* ...	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 16th July Ships sails 27th inst., 10 a.m. ...	*Pres. Jefferson* ...	Parcels ... Noon Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'kodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 29th July		Parcels, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 8th July	*Delta*	Wednesday, 27th. Registration .. 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Sandakan	*Tango Maru* ...	Registration, 26th, 5.00 P.M. Letter, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow... ...	*Hinsang* ...	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	*Haihong* ...	Friday, 29th, Noon
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via D'kodi, & Bombay	*Tjilatjap* ...	1.30 P.M.
Manila	*Sicilia*	Saturday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
	Pres. Grant ...	3.30 P.M.

From SHEUNGWAN Branch For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT)

"TEIRESIAS" 25TH JUNE London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"MACHAON" 2ND JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TROILUS" 16TH JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELENUS" 23RD JULY London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"CYCLOPS" 1ST JULY Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"NINGCHOW" 19TH JULY Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PELEUS" 1ST AUG. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PHILOCTETES" 3RD JULY } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS" 24TH JULY }

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"KEEMUN" 24TH JUNE via Suez.
"DIOMED" 5TH JULY via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS" 25TH JUNE for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON" 9TH JULY for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"MENTOR" 17TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),
AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

23nd June, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3½
Bank Bill, on demand	2/3 5/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	—
Banks Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	840
Credits, 4 months' sight	890
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	52⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	54⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69½
Bank Bills, on demand	
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	169½
Bank Bills, on demand	
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	107½
ON MANILA.—On demand	105½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	97⅛
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	135½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	81½
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	$ 8.57
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.80
BAR SILVER, per oz	31 5/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG—Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 14th June 1923. [27

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [28

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1923. [31

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gresnchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Bombay Howrah Madras Shanghai
Calcutta Kandy New York Simla
Colombo Karachi Penang Singapore
Delhi Kota Bhara Port Louis (Mauritius)
Galle

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTERERT allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application,
N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 31st, 1923. [30

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.
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This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

A. Capital ...	F. 150,000,000	$63,829,787
Paid-up Capital ...	F. 98,000,000	$41,702,127
Reserve Fund ...	F. 19,445,200	$8,270,723
Special Reserve ...	F. 32,440,000	$13,800,851

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Branches at—
The Hague:—Rotterdam.
Head Agency:—Batavia.
BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Shanghai
Bandoeng	Medan	Singapore
Bombay	Padang	Soerabaia
Calcutta	Palembang	Soerakarta
Cheribon	Pekalongan	(Sale)
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Kobe	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Samarang	

Correspondents at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues Letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.
W. H. GROSE-SMITH,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1922. [37

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	12,279,500.00
Reserve Funds ...	9,607,478.06

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company, New York.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits, Terms on application.
Every Description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Remittances.
TSUYEE FEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 6th 1921. [33

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10 Des Voeux Road C, HONGKONG.
Established 1919.

Authorised Capital ...	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ...	500,000.00

DIRECTORS:—
Mr. PUNG WAI TUNG, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Chow Shen Sen,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Kan King Po,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Wong Yan Tong,
Mr. Kan Chin Nam, Mr. Chan Ching Shak,
Mr. Hayah Tai, Mr. Ng Chung Luk.

Chief Manager — Mr. Kan Yan Po
Asst. Manager — Mr. L. Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
PARIS	SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA
KOBE	SAIGON
NAGASAKI	PENANG
SINGAPORE	HANKOW
TIENTSIN	BATAVIA
MANILA	SOURABAYA
SAMARANG	BOMBAY
CALCUTTA	CANTON

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Terms per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1923. [34

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) ...	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 69,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Batavia	Kobe	Seerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
engtien	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Mukden	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Paris	Tsinanfu
Harbin	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
Ka Yuen	Saigon	Vladivostok

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at per rates to be obtained on application.
T. SHIYAMA,
Manager.
19th March, 1923. [39

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO),
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 40,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ...	12,500,000
Reserve Funds ...	12,132,913

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
(8 BRANCHES)
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Koshun Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku Taichu, Taizan, Takow, Tamsui Tokyen, Heiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Hwuhow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK.
The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Eastern Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other British Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
S. KOHDON
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Des Voeux Road
Hongkong, 7th September, 1922

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ...	Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	Frs. 62,500,000.00
Reserves, Funds ...	Frs. 60,547,181.54

BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Nouméa	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Yientsin
Haiphong	Pekin	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Pays-Bas Crédit Industriel et Commercial Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: The Co. Marseille, F. French American Banking Corporation Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
F. MARROT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [32

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